

WEATHER

Fair
And Slightly
Warmer

Daily Worker

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MILLIONAIRES NAMED TO RUN WAR ECONOMY

— See Page 2 —

Justice Dept. Can't Tie U.S. Reds to Soviet

By CHARLES LUCEY,
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—It may be perfectly plain to you and everyone else that Moscow calls



Chas. T. Lucey

the tune for U. S. Communists, but the Justice Department hasn't been able to figure out a way to prove it in court.

This seems the explanation for Justice Department fail-

But paragraph after paragraph of the measure gives as the view of Congress what the Justice Department hasn't been able to satisfy itself on—that the Commie origin traces right to Moscow.

Justice Department lawyers say Moscow control of the Communists is obvious, all right. But all the evidence they know about doesn't look solid enough for any court.

What They Can't Prove They Want to Decree

THE NATIONALLY SYNDICATED COLUMN reproduced at the left contains a truth which, if it could be grasped in time, by our country would change the history of the world.

It could save our country from the tragedies and disasters now being prepared for it by the organizers of the witchhunt against "the Communist foreign agents" and "subversives."

What the Washington correspondent of the Scripps-Howard press, Charles T. Lucey, reveals to America is that THERE DOES NOT EXIST THE SLIGHTEST EVIDENCE THAT THE "FOREIGN AGENT" SLANDER AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS IS REALLY TRUE!

A veritable horde of FBI agents, police and stool-pigeons, ALL SEARCHING FOR THE SLIGHTEST PROOF OF THIS STANDARD LIE ABOUT THE COMMUNISTS, COULD NOT FIND ANY.

IS THERE ANY DOUBT in anyone's mind that if any of these charges against the Communists were true, that the proof could be uncovered AFTER 30 YEARS OF COMMUNIST POLITICAL ACTIVITY?

Yet Lucey reports that neither the FBI nor any other Washington official or agency is able to produce any trace of proof for these lies. Yet they are repeated a million times every day over the air, in the press and by every Congressman and Washington official who wants to escape persecution himself?

The "foreign agent" lie is the basis of the White House entire "loyalty oath" system under which progressive Americans have been fired in government offices, universities and even in factories.

The "foreign agent" lie was the basis of the Foley Square frameup under which 11 Communist leaders face 5-year terms in prison. It is the basis of the denial of bail to the Communist Party leaders.

BUT EVEN MORE IMMEDIATELY URGENT is the fact that the Mundt-McCarran "register-the-Communist" bills are completely based on this RAW POLITICAL FORGERY whose fraud is known and admitted throughout official Washington.

There are no laws of evidence or legality under which the alleged "crimes" of the Communists can be proven. The "answer" of the witchhunters is to BY-PASS ALL LAWS AND KNOWN CANONS OF

TRUTH and to LEGISLATE BY DECREE what cannot be proved in reality.

Thus the Czarist police DECREED THAT IT WAS "OBVIOUS" THAT "ALL JEWS DRINK CHRISTIAN BLOOD."

Thus the Nazis DECREED that "it is obvious" that all "Jews and Communists" were enemies of Germany, working as "international bankers" or "international Communists," whichever you wanted to hate the most.

AND NOW, THE UNITED STATES OF 1950, faces the loss of its traditional democracy; and the outlawing of all peace sentiment on the basis of a known and admitted LIE.

On the basis of this OFFICIALLY KNOWN LIE, J. Edgar Hoover announces that he will arrest 12,000 Communists "in the event of a war with Russia." He did not mention that every other American would also face arrest and prison if he, too, dared to criticize or oppose the policies leading to the ATOMIC SLAUGHTER OF OUR OWN PEOPLE ON OUR OWN SOIL, which would surely happen in another world war.

The McCarran-Mundt police bills are based on the UTTER FAILURE of desperate witchhunters to find a single word, speech, or action which could be construed as a crime, UNLESS ONE BRANDED UN-OFFICIAL VIEWS AS CRIMES.

Similarly, the Foley Square frameup of the government could not produce a single act which could be construed by any known laws of truth or evidence as constituting what was charged.

That is why the FBI and the White House—including such Democrats as Sen. Lehman, Kilgore, Humphrey, and other ex-New Dealers—now base themselves on the theory of the PREVENTIVE ARREST of "potential subversives and saboteurs." But the victims of these arrests, it is now admitted, are charged with being something for which not a single government agency can find any proof, unless it be faked the way the Tom Mooney or Sacco-Vanzetti "proofs" were faked.

Is it not clear now why the fight to stop ALL these so-called "anti-Communist" repressions is a fight to RETAIN ANY SEMBLANCE OF LEGALITY AND ORDINARY CANONS OF TRUTH IN OUR LAND? The fight to halt the Mundt-McCarran and similar bills, the fight for a presidential veto, is a fight not for "Communism" but for the protection of America from the RULE OF THE LIE.

Millionaires Named To Run War Economy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—President Truman today handed over supervision of his guns-not-butter program to the head of the world's largest corporation. Truman okayed the naming of William Henry Harrison, president of International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., as chief of the newly created National Production Authority, which has arbitrary power to cut back all phases of civilian output.

Though working as a part of the Commerce Department, Harrison's NPA will have independent, sweeping powers. Harrison is scheduled to be sworn in tomorrow.

His first act will be to call 21 top steel executives to help him "plan" execution of the program announced in President Truman's radio address Saturday night. Among those who will meet with Harrison will be Benjamin Fairless, president of U. S. Steel.

In announcing Harrison's appointment, Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer said: "We are well aware that we are not engaged in a popularity contest."

"CLUB IN CLOSET"

In an attempt to allay public fears over the latest power grab by Big Business, Sawyer said that NPA will use its autocratic powers "only as it becomes necessary," and that compulsory action will be regarded as "a club in the closet."

Sawyer revealed, however, that Harrison will call other "big name" corporation executives to Washington to act as "advisers."

It was expected that NPA's first compulsory directives will be issued this week, probably dealing with inventory regulations.

The NPA was created under the war economy mobilization law which President Truman signed Friday. The action made it plain that the belt-tightening program advocated by Truman in his radio address Saturday night will get under way at once.

Named to take overall charge of the mobilization program was W. Stuart Symington, chairman of the National Security Resources Board and former steel corporation executive. Symington will act as the President's right-hand man.

Still to be appointed by the President is an "Economic Stabilization" administrator with power to act on prices and wages. This official will also have the power to use compulsion, if necessary, to enact such things as a wage freeze.

In his Saturday night radio address, the President warned the

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Mine, Mill Meet Opens Today: Stress Pay Hike

Special to the Daily Worker

DENVER, Sept. 10.—The fight for wage increases was placed before the 46th convention of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers today as the main business at hand. The convention opens here tomorrow at the Albany Hotel with some 100 delegates in attendance.

Parnell Thomas Freed on Parole



THOMAS Paroled

DANBURY, Conn., Sept. 10.—Former New Jersey Congressman J. Parnell Thomas was released today from Federal prison after serving 8½ months of a six to 18-month sentence. Thomas was convicted of payroll padding and accepting salary kickbacks from his congressional employees.

Carl Marzani, anti-fascist serving a one to three year term, still remains in jail although he is eligible for parole. His appeal for parole six months ago was turned down by the Federal Board, which has now released Parnell Thomas.

Hight on the order of business will be a wage policy statement adopted by the union's executive board, which has been meeting here since last Tuesday.

The board called on the convention to implement its proposal for securing "a substantial wage increase now to enable our members to maintain even the inadequate living standards of recent years."

The resolution pointed out that the sudden economic changes since the opening of the war in Korea "have greatly benefitted the companies with which we deal and greatly endangered the security of our members."

The fourth round pay increases negotiated the early part of this year "have been more than cancelled out by increased living costs," the executive board declared.

Operating as an independent union for the first time since it helped found CIO in 1935, Mine, Mill has in recent months succeeded in welding an unprecedented inner unity despite a powerful raiding onslaught on which the CIO Steelworkers have spent well over \$1,000,000 in the past nine months.

WAR QUESTION

While one or two resolutions on the convention agenda by conservative locals call for uncritical support of intervention in Korea, a large number of resolutions urge U. S. policy-makers to end the Korean hostilities via the Nehru formula and to open face-to-face conversations with top officials of the USSR. Most outspoken of these latter resolutions are from Canada, where Mine-Mill is one of the major unions.

Recent victories have demon-

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Only 16 Days Left

If you haven't yet written to President Truman and U. S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath asking they uphold the right of bail for the national Communist leaders while they appeal their five-year prison sentences to the Supreme Court you should write today. Only 16 days are left for this important issue to be settled.

The danger is that the voice of the American people will not be heard in time on this question that strikes at the freedom of all Americans.

The Smith Act, under which the Communist leaders were convicted, is being challenged as un-constitutional. It is being challenged as an unjust law under which free speech, free assembly and free press can be denied to any American or group of Americans, regardless of political affiliation or belief.

The right to challenge this law in the nation's highest court is a basic American right. The right for accused persons to remain free on bail while they are appealing for redress before that court is basic, too.

But aggressive reactionaries of the land are demanding this constitutional right of bail be denied. Such a denial would endanger the freedom of any American unjustly charged. Under the pretext of denying bail to Communists the entire constitutional structure of the right of bail is being undermined.

It is your duty to act now for freedom. Write today, have your friends write, to President Truman and Attorney General McGrath, Washington, D. C., demanding they uphold the traditional right of bail.

GOP Nominee Backs Marc

The Republican-Democrat-Liberal gang-up on Rep. Vito Marcantonio received a jolting setback over the weekend when one of the most prominent Republicans in the 18th Congressional District announced his support for Marcantonio and accepted American Labor Party endorsement for the State Senate.

The Republican was William J. Bianchi, GOP candidate for State Senate in the 22nd Senatorial District, most of which lies in the 18th Congressional District.

Bianchi's revolt against the gang-up was recognized as an expression of resentment by rank-and-file Democrats and Republicans against the high-handed choice of State Sen. James G. Donovan as the three-party candidate against Marcantonio. Donovan, though he does not live in the 18th C.D. and has never had anything to do with the voters in the area, was foisted upon Republicans and Democrats without consultation as the "coalition" nominee.

Bianchi's action immediately threw consternation into the ranks of the GOP and Tammany bosses. Thomas J. Curran, Manhattan Republican chairman and one of the masterminds of the conspiracy against Marcantonio, sputtered and fumed but would not say what would be done about the situation.

It was Curran who had issued the edict that no Republican candidate could accept ALP endorsement. Prior to the choice of Donovan to oppose Marc, Bianchi was looked up on as the most likely and strongest candidate. He was one of five favored by a top AFL-CIO committee.

THIRD TO DEFY CURRAN

Bianchi is the third Republican leader to defy Curran's decrees. Earlier, Philip Watson and John A. Ross, Jr., GOP candidates for Municipal Court judges from the 10th Municipal District in Harlem, had accepted ALP endorsement. Ross and Watson are Negroes.

The way was cleared for ALP endorsement of Bianchi when the convention nominated Mario Eleseo, original ALP candidate for State Senate, for Supreme Court Justice in Manhattan and the Bronx. The convention also nominated for the court posts Jacques Isler, a Negro attorney, and David Minkoff.

Bianchi declared that his main effort will be devoted to the reelection of Marcantonio. Bianchi is now given an excellent chance of winning over State Sen. Alfred A. Santangelo, Democrat-Liberal choice from the 22nd District.

ALP Maps Fight To Elect Mayor



ROSS

ALP Mayoralty Candidate

A fighting campaign to elect the American Labor Party's candidate for Mayor, Paul Ross, on a platform of peace, democracy and protection of labor's rights was outlined at the ALP's state executive committee meeting Saturday afternoon.

Ross was a chief enforcement attorney for the New York OPA administrative secretary to former Mayor O'Dwyer until he refused to go along on the 10-cent fare steal, and for the past few years has been the city's outstanding tenant leader.

In the Mayoralty race he faces a gang of machine hacks like Edward Corsi on the Chase National Bank-Republican line; Ferdinand Pecora, once a Mussolini supporter, on the Democratic and Liberal lines, and Vincent Impellitteri, a so-called Independent Democratic who went along with Mayor

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2 Terrorists Gct Life in Moravia Trial

PRAGUE, Sept. 10.—Two inn owners were sentenced yesterday to life, and 14 other persons to one to 25 years in Svitavy, Moravia, on charges of sabotage and terrorist activity, Brno newspapers said today.

Auto Union Rank and File Spread Wage Struggle

By William Allan

DETROIT, Sept. 10. — The wage struggle of the rank and file of the CIO Auto Workers Union goes into its third week here, and shows no signs of "being all over" as the employers had hoped.

The workers, almost without any help from the UAW top brass, have forced wage increases of 8 to 10 cents an hour from Ford, Chrysler, Kaiser Frazer, Motor Products, Budd Wheel, Hudson, Packard and many firms. Reuther had previously got a 5 cent increase for GM workers.

The most significant and continuing factor in the wage campaign is that it continues to spread, that workers ask for wages directly from the employers and, if they don't get it, walk out, paying no attention to clauses in contracts signed by the Reuther leadership that says no economic issues can be negotiated for many months yet.

Because the auto workers make up the majority of the workers in Detroit, whatever they do is followed by other sections of labor. The wage movement has swept into steel mills here, city transportation and service employees; packing house, electrical, telephone and hundreds of small plants and shops who now demand what "the auto workers got."

Even when Walter Reuther jumps in to cash in on the workers' militant struggles and seeks to shackle them closer to a no struggle policy by signing five-year wage freeze, pension and contract setups, as at Ford and Kaiser, the workers in the plants keep saying, "Don't worry, no one will tie us down when we want something."

When the Chrysler Corp. stepped outside the contract with the UAW that said no economic issues could be reopened until mid-1951, and agreed to a 10 cent an hour raise, that blew skyhigh

the old handcuff that "you've got to go by the contract."

In those plants where wage increases have been won, the companies are meeting resistance on another issue — speedup.

What's maturing now is the joining of the struggle. Speedup struggles are looming in Chrysler and other plants as many of the companies, having been forced to grant wage boosts now move to get it back by boosting production schedules, regardless of agreements.

The "sanctity" of the contract in the auto industry, built up carefully over a period of years by Reuther and the bosses, is getting somewhat frayed at the edges, no matter how many new contracts Reuther signs or how often.

Workers here are looking with alarm at Oct. 1, when 5 percent will be added to their income tax payments. This, along with a 9 percent rise in cost of living here, is not matched by wage boosts.

Dewey Challenged On McCarran Bill

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York was challenged tonight to state his position on the McCarran bill, which is scheduled to come to a vote in the Senate Tuesday. The challenge, similar to one sent Rep. Walter A. Lynch, Dewey's Democratic gubernatorial opponent, was telegraphed by former Rep. Jerry J. O'Connell of Montana, chairman of the National Committee to defeat the Mundt Bill. The McCarran bill, which encompasses the principles of the Mundt-Ferguson bill, would set up a "subversive control board" that could compel registration of individuals and organizations whose program might parallel the position of the Communists.

"As titular leader of the Republican Party," O'Connell wired, "you are duty bound to tell the



DEWEY

country where you stand on the McCarran thought control bill and its equally noxious proposed substitute, the Kilgore concentration camp bill. Do you still stand on the position you took when you debated Harold Stassen in Oregon in 1948? Do you still believe that 'you can't kill ideas with a club'?

INFLUENCE IN GOP

"Your opinion should be of considerable weight with your fellow Republicans in the Senate, most of whom are apparently pledged to support of the McCarran bill. Virtually all labor and liberal organizations, many leading newspapers and such distinguished churchmen as Bishop Sheil of Chicago are in opposition to this and similar measures. President Truman has stated that he will veto if it passed.

"We call upon you similarly to express your viewpoint. We are sending a telegram to your gubernatorial opponent, Rep. Lynch, who voted for the Wood bill, a piece of viciously undemocratic legislation similar in essence to the McCarran bill, urging that he, too, state his position on the McCarran and Kilgore bills.

"America cannot in good conscience crusade for freedom abroad while it passes thought control bills at home."

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Save-Bill-of-Rights Parley Maps Campaign

A campaign for the defeat of Congressional police-state bills and to win the right to bail for the Communist leaders was mapped out last Saturday by representatives of labor, fraternal and youth organizations, at a Save-the-Bill-of-Rights conference called by the Civil Rights Congress.

Aubrey Grossman, national organizational secretary of the CRC, declared the defeat of the present serious fascist threat requires both the defeat of the police-state bills and preservation of the right to bail.

Action planned on the right to bail included completion of a petition campaign as well as messages, wires and resolutions to President Truman and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath.

Immediate telegrams and letters were urged to be sent to Senators Irving M. Ives and Herbert H. Lehman, calling for the defeat of the bills. The conference emphasized the need to approach ministers, lawyers, Negro and Jewish leaders, cultural spokesmen and others to insure a permanent campaign in defense of civil liberties.

Organizations were urged to affiliate with the CRC and to build the CRC in shops, locals and all organizations.

Among organizations represented at the conference were United Office and Professional Workers Local 19, Labor Youth League, Furriers Joint Board, Teachers Union, United Public Workers, National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, and the International Workers Order.

Philly Civic Leaders Assail McCarran Bill

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Francis Fisher Kane, former U.S. attorney under President Woodrow Wilson, heads a list of hundreds here who have called for the defeat of the McCarran-Mundt police-state type of legislation. Other prominent citizens, announced by the Philadelphia Civil Rights Congress today, include:

Walter C. Longstreth, Quaker attorney; Saul C. Waldbaum, Esq., labor attorney; Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes; James Iden Smith, American Civil Liberties Union; Philip H. VanGelder, International Representative United Electrical Workers; Francis P. Jennings, President, Teachers Union; Nicholas Chase, International Representative United Office and Professional Workers of America; Miss Elizabeth Channell; Miss Rebecca P. Elliott; Miss Harriet Guignon.

Also, Rabbi Irving Ebert; Rev. Leonard B. Rasmussen, Rector, Church of the Attentment; Rev. (Continued on Page 9)

Meet Here to Revive Nazi Army

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—A program for reviving a Nazi army will be worked out by Secretary of State Dean Acheson, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman in meetings in New York Tuesday.

Acheson will meet behind closed doors tomorrow with Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Tom Connally's committee and members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee to outline U.S. proposals. He is expected to say this country favors a unified Western European army, with a number of West German divisions, and possibly with an American commander. He is also expected to propose West German rearmament in violation of the Potsdam decisions.

The meeting will also take up damage.

President Truman's decision to send "substantial" U.S. troops to Europe and his insistence that West European governments build up larger armies of their own.

While Truman did not indicate how many U.S. troops would be sent, informed military quarters said the number may reach 10 divisions by next year.

Rodents Cause Flood in Modena

MODENA, Italy, Sept. 10 (UP).—Burrowing rodents, believed to be moles, today dug through the main dikes of the irrigation system in the Modena region and caused the flooding of 741 acres of land and 50,000,000 lire (\$76,000) in damage.

Truman — False Apostle of Peace

By William Z. Foster

The most dangerous war propaganda now being drilled into the mind of the American people is the contention that the policy of the United States Government is one of world peace and that President Truman is a devoted defender of peace. A partisan addition to this general line—having reference to the President's recent quarrels with such firebrands as MacArthur, Wherry, Matthews and McCarthy—is the allegation by various election-conscious Democratic spokesmen to the effect that whereas the Republican Party is the party of war, the Democratic Party is the party of peace.

But all this is a monstrous falsehood. The reality is that the policy of the government is for war, that both the Democratic and Republican parties are for war, and that President Truman is the outstanding leader of American imperialism in its drive towards war. The controversies between the President and the MacArthur type of jingo, when not simply for partisan election advantage, are but disputes over tactics. In both cases the main objective is the same—a great war against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies in a desperate attempt to realize Wall Street's determination to rule the world.

President Truman and the Administration war leaders have various tactical differences with the MacArthurs, but their main objections are that, by their open warmongering, these elements could strip American imperialism of one of its most powerful weapons—its pretense of being the champion of world peace, and that by their precipitate war moves they would isolate the United States from its potential allies. Truman understands political tactics better than such roughnecks as MacArthur. While pushing aggressively towards war, the President covers up his carefully planned warlike acts with a thick layer of hypocritical peace talk, designed to allay the war fears of the great masses, here and abroad, who still believe that he is for peace, and thus to prevent them from taking up a position of opposition against his government's war policies. The line of Truman is the present main war line of American imperialism, which does not feel strong enough to adopt the more clear-cut fascist line of the MacArthurs.

TWO BASIC FACTS stand out clearly in the development of aggressive American foreign policy since the end of World War II. These are, first, that the formulation and carrying out of the various major steps of this war policy has been done fundamentally on a bipartisan basis; and second, that President Truman's Administration has given the decisive war policy lead in almost every important instance. These realities effectively dispose of the propaganda lies about the Democratic Party being the party of peace and President Truman being a fighter for peace.

The so-called Truman Doctrine (which has led to American stimulation of civil wars in Greece, China, Indonesia, Korea, etc.) is but one of many examples of war policies being initiated by the Truman Administration and given full Republican support. The Marshall Plan is another. This latter Administration policy, which has been a basic factor in splitting the world into two hostile camps, has been given enthusiastic support by the Republicans.

The Baruch plan, which provided the basis for the world stalemate over the atom-bomb, is still another aggressive war policy put forward by Truman with the full backing of the Republican "opposition."

The North Atlantic military alliance, the re-arming and re-Nazification of Germany, and the cultivation of reaction in Latin America, are all policies in the same general category—active preparations for an all-out Soviet war—that were initiated by the Truman Government and given "bipartisan" support by the Republicans.

THE INTENSE WAR PREPARATIONS on the domestic field have also been carried out on essentially the same bipartisan basis.

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Outskirts of Taegu Reported Shelled

Korean troops were reported yesterday to be shelling the outskirts of Taegu, hub city of the U. S. and Syngman Rhee forces. There were also reports that small arms fire had broken out between Taegu and its air strip, behind the U.S. First Cavalry lines.

U.S. Army spokesmen said they believed the shelling presaged a new drive by Korean troops. The day was otherwise marked by reports of defensive counterattacks by U.S. and Rhee forces. Gains of 2,000 to 3,000 yards by Rhee troops were claimed in the Yongchon area.

The biggest air raids of the war were announced by the Fifth Air Force. Planes roamed over Korea bombing cities, roads, bridges, factories and villages.

Syngman Rhee, addressing his officers, called for a drive to go "back up north."

Youth Can Block War, Says Hall

A United American Youth can block the designs of the "elder statesmen" who plot their destruction in atomic war, Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party, told 1500 at a Youth Rally for Peace at Manhattan Center Friday night.

"The 'elder statesmen' who boast that they are going to decide everything for America's youth are whistling in the dark," Hall stressed. "But it is not going to be easy for your generation to put these 'elder statesmen' in their place."

These warmongers, he declared "have got your lives all mapped out for you, and have even calculated how many of these lives are 'expendable'."

Hall praised the work the LYL in behalf of the peace petition drive, adding, "I am sure it is going to help unite ever wider sections of the youth around the key issue of outlawing atomic weapons through international agreement."

"Millions of young Americans, regardless of political or religious differences," said Hall, "can be united in protest against the im-

morality of an American-made atomic war."

The meeting, chaired by Mel Williamson, national administrative secretary of LYL, heard Jean Griffith, executive secretary of Harlem, who lauded Harlem youth's role in obtaining peace signatures. She called upon Mrs. Edith Sampson, Negro UN delegate, to help the freedom campaign for Mrs. Rosa Ingram. Mrs. Ingram has been imprisoned for life with her two teen-age sons in a Georgia jail for a self-defense slaying.

Condemning the police state bills now being readied in Congress, Leon Wofsy, LYL national chairman, told the gathering that, "These registration bills and other fascist measures are aimed not only at outlawing such an organization as our League but at outlawing all progressive organizations, and in the first place the Communist Party which is giving the most resolute leadership in the fight for peace."

"The fact is that through these (Continued on Page 8)

5,000 Fur Workers Ask Bail for '11'

(Reprinted from Late Edition of The Worker)

More than 5,000 fur manufacturing workers, winding up membership meetings of six locals of the Furriers Joint Council, called on Attorney General J. Howard McGrath Friday to continue bail for Joint Council manager Irving Potash and his 10 co-defendants convicted in the Foley Square trial of the Communist leaders.

Only one member of the local unions attending the rallies dis-



POTASH

sented on the plea to the Attorney General.

More than 1,000 of the union members, in addition, sent personal messages to McGrath urging continuation of bail for the Communist leaders.

Lawyers Guild N. Y. Board Hits McCarran Bill

(Reprinted from Late Edition of The Worker)

The McCarran bill is "unconstitutional, unwise and unnecessary," the board of directors of the New York chapter, National Lawyers Guild, unanimously resolved at its September meeting.

Urging the U.S. Senate to defeat the bill, the Lawyers Guild declared that it would, as would the original Mundt bill, "restrict freedom of the press, of speech, religion, assembly and association; violate the constitutional separation of powers, and vest great undefined and vague powers, legislative, judicial and executive, in a three-man board to decide whether or not, in terms of the bill's definition, an organization is to be classified as a communist one."

New Cut in Teachers' Buying Power Cited

The rise in the cost of living since April 15 has resulted in a loss of teachers' purchasing power of at least \$75 to \$150 a year, a brief issued by the Teachers Union disclosed yesterday. In addition, the 20 per cent federal income tax increase means a loss in purchasing power of an additional \$100 to \$200 a year, the union's Salary Facts also revealed.

These new cuts in teacher purchasing power are additional incentives for the teachers' salary fight, the TU pay drive.

Meeting at its first monthly get-together of the new term, the union's Delegate Assembly over the week-end pledged to continue "to refrain from all extra-curricular activity" until a substantial salary increase is granted.

Demanding that the Board of Estimate adopt a supplementary appropriation to provide for such an increase, the delegates rejected the Board of Education's maneuver of setting up a "fact-finding" committee without power.

Delegates also voted unanimously to send a resolution to Senators Lehman and Ives and Majority Leader Lucas urging that they oppose any legislation, such as the McCarran and Wood bills, which would repress civil liberties.

Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative, reported that support continues to grow for the eight Teachers Union leaders, scheduled to go on trial for "insubordination" and "conduct unbecoming a teacher" next Monday, September 18.

Letters and resolutions from teachers and citizens throughout

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New GI Law Paves Way to Draft Fathers

WASHINGTON.—President Truman signed a bill Friday creating a system of living allowances for GI families to facilitate the drafting of married men. The measure was rushed through Congress in response to widespread complaints by reservists and National Guards-

men called to Korean duty that their families could not get along on their service pay alone.

Under the new program, retroactive to Aug. 1, GI families will get from \$85 to \$165 a month, depending on the serviceman's rating and number of dependents. The total includes the GI's contribution.

Selective Service officials already had said they would ask Mr. Truman to revoke the present Presidential ban against the drafting of married men 19-through-25 as soon as the bill was signed.

A spokesman could not say today how long it will be before the request goes to the White House. But he noted that Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national draft director, has said the step is absolutely necessary to meet the new military goal of 3,000,000 men under arms.

6,000 in Harlem Cheer Peace Call By Paul Robeson

By John Hudson Jones

Paul Robeson broke through the Truman administration attempt to gag him when he spoke to a huge crowd Saturday in Harlem at Dewey Square, 116 St. and Seventh Ave. During the four hour meeting, more than

6,000 heard Robeson and other leading peace fighters denounce the intervention in Korea, demand the re-issuing of Robeson's passport, and urge bail for the Communist leaders, Negro job rights, and defeat of the police state bills.

Robeson, who is chairman of the Council on African Affairs, announced he would bring suit against the State Department to win back his passport.

Held in a Puerto Rican-Negro community, the meeting was an international and interracial event. Greetings were read from South Africa and the Sudan, from Texas and Florida.

The crowd cheered loudly as former Councilman Benjamin J. Davis read a message to Robeson from Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, vice chairman of the Council, now traveling in Europe after attending the world peace meeting in Prague.

"All Europe longs to hear your voice," DuBois declared. "Your picture was in the streets of Prague. Never say die."

Sponsored by the Harlem Trade Union Council, the meeting, chaired by Halois Moorehead, rank and file AFL leader, sent telegrams to President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson, "You allow Paul Robeson to travel abroad and earn his living as an artist without forfeiting his right to speak out freely for peace and equal rights," the wires said.

HIT POLICE STATE BILL

Another message to Truman and Attorney General McGrath demanded bail for the Communist leaders. A third to Senators Lehman and Ives demanded that they vote against the McCarran police state bill.

In a speech that ranged from domestic to international affairs Robeson exposed the criminal nature of the war against the Koreans.

Commenting on attempts by the white ruling class and its Negro lackeys like Lester Granger, A. Philip Randolph and Walter White to win American Negroes' support for the subjugation of Asia, Robeson reiterated the peace statement he recently made in Paris.

Pointing out that the American white ruling class has its eyes on Africa and is bolstering all reactionary governments against their people, he declared, "If the people of South Africa rise up against the Malan fascist government, wouldn't it be unthinkable for us Negroes to support those



PAUL ROBESON

who would send us to shoot down our African brothers?"

Defending the Communists, Robeson called them "present-day Abolitionists." Communists, he said, "are going to jail today because they speak loudest for Negro rights." Preceding Robeson, Davis denounced Ned Irish and the officials of Madison Square Garden for barring a Council on African Affairs meeting that would have heard Robeson.

Denouncing the pending police state bills Davis was cheered when he said, "They can pass 10,000 bills but we Communists will never register."

Jesus Colon, president of the Cervantes Society of the International Workers Order, speaking both in Spanish and English, urged "unity among the Negro and Puerto Rican people as the key to stop police brutality and fascism all over the United States."

Messages of support were read from R. Alexander, general secretary of the Food and Canning Workers, Capetown, South Africa. Abdoulaye Diallo, general secretary of the Union of French Sudan Trade Unions and vice president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, Paris. Brooks, leaders of the Colored Trainmen of America, Kingsville, Texas, and Stetson Kennedy, journalist and independent candidate for United States Senate in Florida.

Ferdinand S. Smith, executive secretary of the Harlem Trade Union Council, outlined its program for a model anti-discrimination clause in all union contracts. Other speakers were Rev. John W. Darr; Tom Sullivan; Jesse Gray; National Maritime Union rank and file leader; Mercedes Arroyo; Manuel Medina and Leon Strauss.

Randolph Sees Jimcrow in War

A. Philip Randolph, president of the AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, yesterday admitted that widespread discrimination existed in war industry and pleaded for an "emergency FEPC order" in order to boost war morale. He was joined in this statement by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche at the opening session of the union's Silver Jubilee Convention at the Golden Gate Ballroom.

"Discrimination still exists in industries that must make the guns and build the planes, tanks and ships to win the war," Randolph declared, ignoring the fact that President Truman helped kill FEPC as the first casualty that the present war, Randolph pleaded "an emergency FEPC will raise the morale of Negro fighters in the rice paddies and hills of Korea, and take from Stalin one of his most potent propaganda weapons in the war for the minds of men in Asia and Africa."

In a speech prepared for delivery, Dr. Bunche spoke of "anachronism . . . in current affairs," such as that "thousands of Negro GI's are fighting valiantly over the rugged terrain of Korea in order that Koreans may enjoy their freedom and equality which these same Negro GI's have never experienced in full at home."

But after a few admissions and nods at the true picture, Bunche devoted the major portion of his address to attacking "the unprovoked aggression by the powerful armies of the Communist regime of North Korea."

Croatian Officials Suspended by Tito

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Sept. 10.—Two high officials of Tito's so-called "Communist" Party were reported suspended from their posts and placed under surveillance.

The men were Dushan Brkitch, Central Committee member of Tito's party and vice-premier of the Republic of Croatia, and Aade Zigitch, a candidate member of the Central Committee and head of Croatian processing industries.

It is also reported that a number of men in lower posts in the "Communist" Party and officials of the Croatian Government have been ousted.

The average workweek in manufacturing industries in 1900 was 59 hours. In 1950 it averaged 40 hours.

ACHESON COMPARES U. S. SPHERE TO ROMAN EMPIRE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Secretary of State Acheson today compared American foreign policy to the policy pursued by the Roman Empire. In a Columbia Broadcasting System television interview, Acheson called for increased armaments for satellites of Wall Street's empire, and added it was not necessary for them to match the Soviet Union's manpower. Then Acheson stated:

"With modern weapons and ingenuity we can do again exactly what was done for so many centuries at the time of the Roman empire."

Acheson failed to mention what happened to the Roman Empire.

Veteran Tenants Fear Another Fire

Fear of another fire is stalking the Northern Boulevard Veterans Houses in Jackson Heights. For a week ago on Sunday, in one of the wood and composition board houses, the home of Fred and Mayme Johnson, at 30-47 77th Terrace, a gas stove pilot light exploded benzine fumes and trapped 12, killing six and badly burning five.

With a group of friends the Johnsons, who had just moved into the hut, had painted and were removing excess paint stains from the bathroom floor with benzine. The explosion came at about 11:15 p. m.

Gabriel, the 2-year son of the Johnsons, is dead. Mrs. Johnson critically burned. Johnson was the only one to escape injury.

Neighbors heard the explosion and the screams of the trapped people. Louis Spina and William Bauer ran from their homes and tried to open the Johnsons' door, but it jammed. They had to batter it down with stones.

NO BACK DOOR

There was no back door in the Johnson hut. And by the time the Fire Department had arrived the neighbors had put the flames out.

George Reynolds, a bank worker, and Frank Matos, a furniture refinisher, tried to pry open the back windows, but had trouble with the screens. They were nailed down.

A Sanitation Department foreman, Albert Cernick, and Rick Barbato, pulled out the front windows, while the flames raged in the three tiny rooms.

The "temporary" houses, that have been "temporary" since 1946, are operated by the City Housing Authority, which claims the sheet-rock walls are "fire resistant." But the Northern Boulevard walls are not covered with plaster, which is one help to sheetrock against fire.

Veterans have warned CHA officials from time to time that the heaters are a menace to all the children of 1,874 apartments. About 1,400 huts have back doors but the remaining 400 have only one door, like the Johnson's home.

There are fire extinguishers that were not kept up until many protests forced authorities to keep most of them up. But this doesn't give the families much comfort.

"The people in that shack were dead before we got to them," one of the rescuers declared. "It's no wonder the whole flock of them didn't go up."

Fishermen Rebuff CIO Raid Stick with ILWU

ASTORIA, Ore. (FP).—The Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union has voted to continue its affiliation with the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union (unaffiliated).

The vote was taken after the CIO installed a rival union here several weeks ago and signed up some of the union's shoreside members under Local 1741, Columbia River Cannery & Allied Workers Union.

The move was branded as an attempt "to disorganize the organized" by CRFPU spokesmen.

Tokyo Set for New Typhoon

TOKYO, Sept. 10 (UP).—The people of Tokyo boarded up the windows and nailed down the doors of their matchbox-like houses today as forecasts warned that a typhoon more murderous than the one which last week took an estimated 500 lives was building up in the ocean south of Tokyo.

Rosh Hashonah Message Urges Peace Efforts

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10—A Rosh Hashonah message to American Jews calling for intensified efforts to insure peace and brotherhood throughout the world was issued today by Dr. Nelson Glueck, president of the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion of Cincinnati and New York.

On the eve of the Jewish New Year holidays, which begin Monday night, Dr. Glueck said that festivities challenged Jews to "continue and intensify our labors to restore the peace of brotherhood throughout the earth." In an apparent reference to the Korean conflict, Dr. Glueck declared that "we are called upon with increasing urgency to enhearten and advance the brotherhood of peace that the anguish and horror and anarchy of war may be banished."

The Jewish New Year ushers in the year 5711, according to the Hebrew calendar, and opens a 10-day period of religious prayer and penitence ending with the observance of Yom Kippur, Day of Atonement, on Sept. 21.

The traditional blowing of the Shofar, the ram's horn, will open the holiday. This solemn rite symbolizes the religious belief that during the holy season God opens the Book of Life to record in it the deeds of every Jew for the Day of Judgment.

British, U. S. Cops Attack Berlin Rally

Tens of thousands of Berliners yesterday attended demonstration sponsored by the Victims of Fascism. The largest demonstration, estimated by the United Press at 30,000 took place in the Lustgarten of the Soviet Sector.

A demonstration held in the Tiergarten Park of the British sector was broken up, with the arrest of 29 demonstrators.

Arrests also occurred in the American sector, where an attempt to hold a parade was broken up by police and eight were jailed.

IWO Acts to Fight McCarran Bill

The IWO called upon all lodges and members of the International Workers Order to act now to guarantee the defeat of the McCarran Bill scheduled for a vote in the Senate in the next few days. It called upon every society, lodge and member to "write or wire your Senators demanding that they vote down the McCarran bill or any other bill aimed at the destruction of the Bill of Rights."

NOTICE:
CONTINUATION CLASSES
of
**THE INSTITUTE OF
MARXIST STUDIES**
which began Jan. 1950 at the
**JEFFERSON SCHOOL
of Social Science**
RESUME THIS WEEK
Beginning SEPT. 13
Please Report to Your Class

Reading, Writing-- And Redbaiting

By Louise Mitchell

Nine hundred thousand New York youngsters returning to elementary and high schools today for the 1950-51 term will be overwhelmed, if school authorities have their way, with indoctrination for war and atom bomb hysteria. School officials have already indicated that the psychology of war and fear, rather than peace, will dominate the schools. Hatred for our wartime ally, the Soviet Union, will be stressed.

This program is the inevitable consequence of Wall Street's policy of death and destruction. Its emotional toll on America's children will be felt in increased insecurity, maladjustments and delinquency. The schools will add to the hysteria of horror now filling the radio, movies and comic books.

Maximilian Moss, president of the Board of Education, has demanded that all schools be supplied with atom bomb shelters. The old-fashioned fire drills will be converted into atomic bomb drills, and six to 18 year olds will be instructed in horrible effects of atom bombing.

As yet no school authority has announced that the hundreds of ramshackle schools which could not even withstand a minor earthquake will be rebuilt. Instead, school officials have sacrificed plans for six million dollars worth of new construction for war purposes.

Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools, is planning a series of courses on atomic bomb protection for the schools' 38,000 teachers. A lecture on "Atom Bomb Effects" by two officials of the Atomic Energy Commission was held last week for 130 science chairmen.

Jansen told the teachers that "We can't wait" in starting the program of hysteria and fear.

During the discussion at the meeting, the teachers offered several suggestions. One warned, however, that the publicity "guard against scaring people to death."

The parents of this city have the task of telling school authorities that they want their children to be educated for a useful life instead of for death.

Between 1943 and 1950, U. S. population increased about 15 million or 11 percent.



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MacA's Antics Scare Europe

By Israel Epstein
Allied Labor News

There is a famous remark ascribed to Britain's Duke of Wellington as he reviewed his soldiers during the Napoleonic war. "I don't know what they'll do to the enemy," he is supposed to have said, "but by God they frighten me." The same alarm, not in jest but in deadly earnest, seems to possess Washington's allies in the United Nations today as they watch the actions of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, whom they made their joint commander against the Koreans. What they are frightened of is that MacArthur will drag them from the war with Korea into a war with China, and even into World War III.

In Britain, where the general is already widely known as "Mikado MacArthur," apprehension which greeted President Truman's first action on Formosa has changed into direct anger over Mac-

Joseph Starobin is on vacation. His column will be resumed on his return.

Arthur's visit to Chiang Kai-shek and his Formosa speech to the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The Manchester Guardian, one of England's editorial oracles, assailed his statement that America's frontier has "shifted to embrace the entire Pacific Ocean" which can become "a peaceful lake" only if dominated by the U.S. "But does Asia desire that the Pacific should be an American lake?" the paper asked Aug. 29. "Are these the arguments to advance in the middle of a United Nations campaign?"

Lecturing MacArthur, the Guardian further declared his pronunciamento "deplorable." It said that "he has played the American cause into the hands of its opponents and now he has perhaps played himself into the hands of those in America who would welcome his departure." Was this a note of hope?

THE LIBERAL PARTY'S evening London Star said the same day that MacArthur "fancied himself as orator, scholar and corn-cob-smoking father of all GIs." It warned that "in a democracy, the government makes policy and the business of military commanders, as of diplomats and civil servants, is to carry it out." Since previous comment in Britain had made it clear that the nation disagreed with Truman's original Formosa intervention, one can sense here the added burden of MacArthur's "bigger and better" interpretation.

The tabloid London Daily Mirror, with four million circulation, stressed that MacArthur is not just a U.S. military man "who has overreached himself by meddling in foreign policy" but that he now operates under the UN flag. "It is profoundly shocking that he should risk entangling the UN elsewhere by his ill-advised and provocative claims concerning Formosa," this widely-read paper said.

The Daily Herald, organ of the ruling Labor Party, reported that "deep disquiet was felt in London following Gen. MacArthur's visit to Formosa and his conversations with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek." Coming from the voice of the government, this is a strong statement. And action followed. "Britain authorities here have banned the shipment of 1,000 drums of U.S. aviation gasoline to Formosa," the New York Times reported Sept. 5 from Hong Kong.

COMMENT IN FRANCE, another U.S. ally, has followed the same pattern. The conservative Paris L'Epoque lamented Aug. 30 that "certain Americans are expressing themselves with a frankness bordering on imprudence." It accepted the fact that MacArthur really speaks for present U.S. policies but chided him for being premature. That this view is shared by all Europe, west and east, is suggested by a comparison with radio comment from Poland. "The U.S. government often has trouble with its overly sincere and garrulous politicians in uniform and warriors in mufti," a commentator said Aug. 29. "They sometimes think too loudly . . . President Truman himself had to disavow MacArthur's statement. He declared that U.S. policy with regard to Formosa had not changed. In other words, he disavowed only what MacArthur said, but not what he is doing."

In all Europe, only Franco Spain has come forward with unqualified approval of MacArthur's outburst and the policy which made it possible. The Madrid paper Informaciones saw "extraordinary clearheadedness" in the statement in which other Europeans can see only confusion and danger. But Informaciones also exposed its hope for a World War III that will finally secure Franco's power, with a position to sell his favors and come in or keep out as he pleases.

VIRGIL

By Lem Kleis



Letters from Readers

First on
The List

New York City

Editor, Daily Worker:

Gen. Eisenhower, in his call for the "Crusade for Freedom,"

says, "My friend Gen. Lucius Clay is directing the crusade." I have sent him a dime and requested that he have his protegee Ilse Koch head the list of signers of the scroll.

G. A. RENARD.

Press Roundup

THE COMPASS' Ted Thackeray believes the American Labor Party "is the only organized independent group of moment in the state." He considers it a "grave misfortune," however, that the leadership of the ALP and the Progressive Party so rapidly and "rigidly" condemned intervention in Korea, though respecting the right of these leaders to their convictions. It should be noted, however, that the ALP platform permits unity of all those who desire peace even though there may be disagreement regarding U. S. intervention in Korea.

THE HERALD-TRIBUNE admits that as a result of talk about "preventative war," "confidence in America that was built up here (Paris) by the Truman decision is in danger of being progressively drowned by the new uncertainty on the American attitude concerning the problem of general war."

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN makes a heroine out of Mrs. Douglas MacArthur because she "often goes on shopping tour alone. . . ." Is it another first lady build-up for 1952?

THE POST sums up the summer's main events and conveniently forgets its own hot hy-

pocrisy in embracing John Foster Dulles, that Wall Street innocent in Korea, as the champion of democracy and freedom throughout the world.

THE TIMES' Hanson W. Baldwin points out that while the United States holds the beachhead in Korea it does not hold the "initiative." "Surprising enemy power," he states, "will delay the opening of a UN offensive." And may stall it indefinitely.

THE NEWS is shocked to learn that after the war the staff in Buckingham Palace almost pulled a strike for higher wages. This also shocked Princess Elizabeth and should, according to the News, make her a "wiser queen" since she now knows some of the realities of life in and out of Buckingham. Unable to leave Russia out of the picture, the tab compares the situation to the times of tsarist Russia's last empress, Alexandra.

THE MIRROR'S Dr. Ruth Alexander tells her readers about the exploits of the Huks in the Philippines, and as to be expected from the Hearsting columnist tabs the Philippine liberation struggle as Moscow-directed.

FOOD PRICES CUT 30% IN EAST GERMAN REPUBLIC

BERLIN, Sept. 10 (Telepress).—Another considerable lowering of prices will mean a new increase in living standards in the German Democratic Republic. As food prices in the free market have been lowered by 20 to 30 percent. This is the sixth price decrease since the free market was established. Many commodities are now only slightly above the prices of the rationed goods.

The prices of tobacco and liquors have been considerably lowered, and potatoes have been taken off the list of rationed goods. The blocked accounts of old people and invalids are unfrozen and the debts of small and medium farmers are being reduced by 50 percent.

World of Labor

By
George
Morris

Steel Workers May Take An Example From Auto

THE BIG QUESTION in the fast-developing movement for wage increases is whether the steel workers will wait four months to the deadline of their wage reopener, and possibly longer, while their wage dollar continues to depreciate. The union leadership, while beating the drums for a policy they knew led to war and inflation, did not consider it important enough to safeguard the earnings of their members against the ravages of a rising cost of living.

The AFL Labor Monthly Survey discloses, in the meantime, that every dollar you received last April is worth only 95 cents now—if you still have that dollar. By the Jan. 1 wage reopener deadline the steel workers may suffer a loss of as much as 10 percent of their wages for the half year since the United States government became over-concerned with the affairs of Korea.

The steel workers, feeling the effects of price increases, are showing signs of impatience. While Murray's representatives tell them there is nothing holier than every letter and comma in a wage contract, the workers are taking more notice of what happened in auto. They saw how rank and file pressure in the Ford and Chrysler plants through protest stoppages and demonstrations, convinced those companies to tear up contracts, advance wage reopeners and grant wage raises.

IT WAS QUITE NATURAL, therefore, that ten thousand workers of the Great Lakes Steel mill in a Detroit suburb should be among the first to take an example from the auto workers. Steel union leaders were quick to denounce the strike as "unauthorized," but so did Reuther's men brand the Chrysler and Ford stoppages "unauthorized." Reuther, nevertheless, went to the companies and convinced them that the workers were in a militant mood and ought to be "appeased" quickly.

According to reports, Philip Murray also sought an earlier wage reopener from the steel companies, but was rebuffed. Judging by a statement of a steel industry spokesman to the New York Times, the companies intend to stick to the letter of the contract.

The steel interests have confidence, as Iron Age noted last October, that Murray "has the power to hold the membership in line" and that employers will be able "to override the reds and radicals in local unions by direct appeals to Phil Murray." They further believe that the hysteria over the war in Korea will make it hard for the steel union to go on strike. That, apparently, is why they show no inclination to open the contract earlier or to give a raise.

Suppose, however, steel workers follow the line of the auto workers, like those in the Great Lakes and other mills have already done, and Murray proves unable to "hold the membership in line?" The steel companies are apt to change their minds quickly and Murray may find them more amenable to an earlier wage settlement.

THE STEEL COMPANIES are now operating at over 100 percent of their rated capacity. Their profits are running at more than 50 percent above last year's. The steel workers are in a position to get a bargaining advantage now. Last year, when steel production declined to a capacity of 70-odd percent, the steel corporations felt no pressure to pay attention to the workers. They stalled and left even Murray no alternative but to call a strike. After thousands of steel workers starved for some weeks, with many forced to go on relief or to pawn furnishings and valuables, the companies drove a hard bargain. They settled for a pension and a partly-paid-for insurance plan that came to a total value of three or four cents an hour. Wages remained unchanged at the rates of July, 1948. The Bureau of Labor Statistics confirmed this. Earnings average today the same \$1.64 an hour in basic steel that prevailed two years ago. If the government slaps on a wage freeze before next January, the workers will be really out of luck.

In putting on pressure now, the steel workers would only come back at the steel trust to a small extent for the suffering caused them last Fall when there was an oversupply of steel and the steel companies lost nothing by the idleness of their workers. They merely postponed delivery of some steel orders. Their profits broke records anyway.

COMING: U. S. Delegates to UN Haunted by Past . . . By Art Shields . . . In the weekend Worker

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Daily Worker, New York, Monday, September 11, 1950

The N. Y. State Election

NEW YORK'S VOTERS have been presented with two clashing programs, two sets of candidates.

One program, embraced by the Republican, Democratic and Liberal parties, bars all hopes for peace, and calls for extension of the war "against Communism," meaning against all peoples who revolt against imperialist chains and seek liberation. The three parties vie with each other as to which will prosecute the war and spread it more diligently, and which will more successfully reduce the nation to a police state.

The other program is that offered by the American Labor Party. It demands mediation in Korea by a United Nations truly representative of the peoples of the world, meaning also the world's most populous nation, People's China. It calls for an end to interference in the liberation movements of colonial peoples. Its platform is something that all people who want peace, who are not atombomb mad, can get hold of and fight for regardless of their views as to who fired the first shot in the Korean war.

And where the other platforms fall in line with the hysterical demands for political suppression of those who fight for peace, the ALP platform courageously makes its pitch against the drive toward fascism and for maintenance and extension of both civil liberty and civil rights.

While Truman has now made it plain that the Hitler-Goering program of "guns instead of butter" will now be official bi-partisan policy in Washington, the ALP platform backs the demands and needs of the people against the efforts to impose the burdens of war upon them.

This sharp disparity in platform between the bi-partisan Republicrats and their Liberal stooges on the one hand, and the ALP on the other, is reflected, too, in their candidates. The ALP slate is composed entirely of people who have won their spurs as fighters for peace, for civil rights, for the economic needs of the people. It is the only slate which has on it a Negro, a woman, trade unionists, and veterans of the wars against fascism.

For the ALP ticket is a cross-section of the people, while the major party tickets, one of which is backed by the Liberal Party, are a cross-section only of politicians.

Nomination by the ALP of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois symbolizes its position as fighter for peace, for progress, for liberation of the oppressed peoples of the earth, and particularly of the Negro people here.

Dr. DuBois, who leads the Negro people's movement in the nation, has been battling for equality of the Negro people in America for nearly half a century. His concern has not been with patronage, political power, manipulation of machines and catering to the men with the purse-strings, but with the struggles, aspirations, needs of the great masses of oppressed colored peoples of the earth and the Negro people in the U. S. in particular.

The contrast, too, is most sharp when one studies the records of those candidates who have held public office. The need of the hour is a man who will set himself against the war hysteria promoted by monopoly, and against the trend toward fascism arising from it. Who has been such a man? In Congress, Rep. Vito Marcantonio has almost single-handedly battled against this trend, as well as against the double-crossing by the Administration and GOP leadership of such legislation as civil rights and repeal of Taft-Hartley.

Where have the standard-bearers of the GOP, Democrats and Liberal Party been? Sen. Lehman and Rep. Lynch have gone along with the hysteria. Lynch voted for the Wood police state bill, while Lehman co-sponsors a concentration camp measure. Both of them, together with Dewey and Hanley at the GOP gathering, made their acceptance speeches occasions for furthering the pro-fascist hysteria.

The election thus makes it possible not only to register opposition to the war-and-fascism program of the Administration and the major parties, but to develop a seven-weeks struggle for peace, civil rights and economic needs of the people through active backing of the ticket and platform of the ALP, and particularly for the reelection of Rep. Vito Marcantonio.

CATCH-ALL



Truman Says Farewell To 'Fair Deal'

By Max Gordon

PRESIDENT TRUMAN has formally called an end to his chatter about the "Fair Deal." In his speech to the nation Saturday night he made it clear that all discussion and vague promises concerning a "better life for all" are a casualty of the Korean war.

"We have not given up our goal of a better life for all," he said. "But for the time being" it will be necessary to forget about it, to work harder and spend less, while the nation as a whole cuts down on civilian production to build up war material and supplies.

What did the President mean by the phrase "for the time being"? The policy advanced by Truman in the speech Saturday night, as well as in the one a week ago Friday, clearly projected a war preparations period, as well as actual warfare, until the Soviet Union, the other Socialist countries and all colonial liberation movements are eliminated. In neither address was there the slightest hint or suggestion that the Administration has any perspective for peace or compromise with the Soviet Union, China or the national liberation movements of Asia, Africa, the Near East, or elsewhere. In fact, the war madness inspired by the monopolists for whom the government and the two major parties are a political front would reject any such idea of peace or compromise as "appeasement," not to be tolerated.

So the phrase "for the time being" refers to a long time indeed, in fact for eternity since American capitalism can hardly emerge from a war with the Socialist and colonial sectors of the world in anything like its present shape—if it should emerge at all.

The President was vague about the extent of the sacrifices to be made by the people under the terms of the political perspective he advances. He said:

"We have been spending about \$15,000,000,000 a year for defense. We are stepping up this rate rapidly. By next June, under our present plans, we expect to be spending at the rate of at least \$30,000,000,000 a year. In the year after that, we shall probably have to spend much more than \$30,000,000,000. And we must be prepared to maintain a very strong defense program for many years to come."

The \$15,000,000,000 to which the President referred as now

being spent deals only with U.S. armaments. Together with arms and other war programs for our satellites abroad, actual military spending today is over \$20,000,000,000. On top of this, there is the new \$16,000,000,000 appropriation for expanded arms both here and abroad arising out of the Korean war. This will make military expenditures for the fiscal year 1950-51 some \$36,000,000,000, or pretty nearly 20 percent of the country's total production. This is a lot more than the country has been spending for military purposes since the end of the war, and will inevitably cut into our civilian economy.

BUT THIS is only a bare starter. Unlike the situation during World War II, our country now is aligned against the majority of mankind, and must supply itself and its satellites alone. It does not have the resources of a Soviet Union or of a still-solvent Britain on its side. The military strategy upon which it operates requires gigantic shipments of material to western Europe as well as to the Far East. The howl that was raised by many influential newspapers and strategists against the demand for "preventive war," for instance, was not because of any abstract opposition to such a war, but because it was realized that the Soviet Union could immediately occupy all of Europe and Asia as soon as attacked, and the atom bomb would thus be useless. Hence, papers like the New York Times suggested it was first necessary to build up the defenses of Western Europe to the point where they could stand off the Socialist armies. Note that this is considered necessary not from the point of view of defending Europe from "Soviet aggression," but to make it possible to launch successful attack against the Soviet Union.

This is the strategy upon which Truman is basing his proposed war economy. But European stooges and some American realistic experts confess it is a Herculean task, and they doubt if it can be done at all. The very effort, however, is bound to multiply the amount of war materials we will be

called on to produce in America, and hence the amount of civilian goods we will be forced to "sacrifice."

On top of that, the kind of war we are now fighting in Korea shows that all economic calculations based on the last war can be tossed out of the window. Because the country will be called on to fight whole peoples battling for their freedom and knowing what they are fighting for, the wars will be far more expensive. It has been calculated, for instance, that more war materials were captured by North Koreans than the U. S. lost to the enemy in Europe in the last war. Already, almost the entire current military resources of the country have been committed to the "police action" in Korea.

Though Truman covered up in his Saturday message the extent to which the economy of the country will be militarized, he spelled out the meaning of this militarization to the people. He indicated a twofold "sacrifice" by:

- Harder and more work to expand production; meaning, of course, greater speed-up, intensification of labor, longer hours.
- Cutting down living standards as more of the goods people need are eliminated for war production.

In discussing reduction of living standards, he noted a basic difference with the war economy of 1940-45. He said too much was borrowed in the last war, and not enough paid for through taxes. The fact is, of course, that the credit structure of the country is now in rather dangerous shape as a result of the huge public debt—\$260,000,000,000 in the case of the Federal Government. Truman insisted, then, that the country adopt a "pay-as-you-go" program to pay for arms in the new war economy. This means, bluntly, that instead of workers using part of their pay to buy bonds—which the Government now does not want—they are to be taxed out of this money.

Truman made it clear that he intended to take away what

(Continued on Page 8)



Los Angeles Fights Back

LOS ANGELES
ARRIVED HERE ON THE MORNING of Labor Day—a hot sticky day, not much different from what I had left in New York. "Earthquake weather" they call it out here (privately, of course—no Chamber of Commerce stuff in that.) And a slight quake did show up early Tuesday morning.

Coming in on the train, the LA papers carried stories of a Sept. 1 deadline, after which all Communists residing in Los Angeles county would be arrested if they failed to register with the sheriff. Came the fateful hour and the waiting sheriff admitted that two people had registered—one a timid soul who did not know if the organization, name not mentioned, to which she belonged, was registerable or not, so she was just playing safe, and one queer old man who insisted he had joined the Communist Party in 1897—a good 20 years before it was born.

This wasn't much to boast about in an area where there are allegedly approximately 4,000 Communists, where Harry Steinbeck received 60,000 votes as a Communist candidate, and where Bernadette Doyle, a known Communist, received 600,000 votes.

These votes had caused several local lawmakers to go looney with Forrestal fever, and anti-Communist ordinances are becoming as plentiful as palm trees out this way. But it's like Shakespeare said, "You can call spirits from the mighty deep! But—will they come?"

IN A WAY, the dilemma of LA is the dilemma the nation will soon be in if they pass registration legislation. If they do not enforce—it's a dud. If they try, it's a boomerang, affecting thousands of people and ushering in concentration camps. Up to Tuesday morning no arrests were made. It is expected the American Civil Liberties Union will take the sheriff off the hook by starting a taxpayers suit against the whole proceedings.

Nor do people in the City of Angels feel proud when they hear that Atlanta, Ga., of all places, refused to pass such legislation.

We had a fine meeting in Los Angeles, in spite of Labor Day weekend, excessive heat, a labor picnic, a centennial celebration and what not. It was a meeting arranged by the Civil Rights Congress, which has done splendid work on all fronts. Mrs. Peggy Dennis was to have been the principal speaker, but illness prevented her from appearing.

I am substituting for her in a series of coast meetings during this week. Mrs. Alvah Bessie, wife of one of the Hollywood 10, spoke eloquently and Mrs. Harry Bridges sent a fine wire to the meeting.

The Embassy Hall was filled—nobody seemed at all jittery. In fact, the fighting optimistic spirit at this gathering impressed me very much. Hundreds signed protests against the proposed national police-state bills and for bail for the Communist leaders in New York.

AMAZINGLY ENOUGH, our friends here say the progressive bookstore never did such a good business as during the hearings on the anti-Communist bills, and a series of articles in the press "exposing" the Communists and their "haunts." They made a real drive on Dorothy Healey, who came out in all the pictures and on television as a real glamor girl—pretty as she really is.

There are 700,000 TV sets in Los Angeles county and the television broadcasters ran a part of what Dorothy said against red-baiters like Tenney, exposing him as a renegade and turncoat who once met with Communists and solicited their support. Tenney grabbed the "mike" away from her in fury.

The sessions of the hearing were jammed with indignant protesters against the ordinance. It was a battle royal while it lasted. The Communist Party is not in mothballs in Los Angeles. It is right in there fighting for its rights and the rights of all Americans. It has a 75 percent registration—with the Party.

UN Votes Today on Hearing New China

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 10.—The United Nations Security Council is slated to vote tomorrow on whether to invite the Chinese People's Republic to join debate on the proposal to investigate their charges that American planes bombed Manchuria.

The Soviet Union secured a 7 to 3 majority last week for her demand that discussion of an invitation to Peiping get Council priority.

The key votes now lie with France and Egypt, which gave the procedural Soviet move the sixth and seventh votes last week despite their non-recognition of the Chinese People's Government.

Admit China, Asks Federation of UN Group

GENEVA, Sept. 10.—Admission of the Chinese People's Republic into the United Nations has been unanimously urged by the Political Commission of the World Federation of United Nations Associations.

Agreement was reached after a three-day discussion and after a formula was reached making China's admission conditional upon its acceptance of Article 4 of the UN Charter. Article 4 provides that any government entering the UN be "able and willing" to carry out its obligations under the Charter.

A MEETING TO HONOR
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Youth

(Continued from Page 3)

measures, through Wall Street's entire drive toward world war and fascism our whole generation of American youth is being ordered to register for life in uniform.

The meeting set a goal of 35,000 letters and wires to President Truman to protest all police state bills; 2,000 resolutions from clubs and groups; a mass delegation to Washington to protest fascist police state measures and demand civil liberties; 20,000 youth signatures on the Civil Rights Congress petition for bail for the 11 Communist leaders and 5,000 letters and wires to Sens. Lehman and Ives to defeat the fascist legislation.

Hall told his youthful audience that though much time has been lost "it is not too late to save our country from fascism." However, he added, if the Communist Party is outlawed and the fascist police state laws permitted to pass, "the point of no return" may be reached.

Fascism cannot fully establish itself without the youth, he emphasized, but the youth of America is not the brutalized youth of Germany and while it may not remember the Great Depression, the anti-fascist war against the Axis has "deepened young America's devotion to our nation's democratic traditions and institutions."

"Four years of it left them with an ardent desire for peace, and high hopes for the mission of the United Nations," he declared.

Millions of youth have been fooled by false propaganda, Hall pointed out, and the big job remains to convince them that "evil forces have betrayed and are remaking this America that we all love."

"No generation in history, no youth of any land, ever faced quite so severe a test as America's youth faces today," he said. "For no other youth was ever forced to the bitter realization that its own government—and no other—bore the sole responsibility for the greatest danger ever to confront mankind."

The LYL, he stressed, "has special obligations to help assure that our youth is not found wanting." He pointed to the working class youth throughout the world performing miracles.

Hall concluded, "It is still possible for the youth of your generation to pay a leading part in bringing about a government worthy of this country and its people, worthy of the friendship of free peoples everywhere."



IF you are a new subscriber, you will receive your first copy of the Daily Worker one week and/or your first copy of The (Weekend) Worker three weeks after your subscription reaches our office.

Likewise, changes of address for the Daily Worker require one week and for The Worker three weeks to become effective. Please include your old address.

THE DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER

Farewell to 'Fair Deal'

(Continued from Page 7)

ever could not be spent through taxation. "If we tax ourselves enough to pay for defense," he said, "we will help to hold down prices." Thus, the people will have far less civilian goods to buy, and what they cannot spend will be taken away in taxes.

HE PLACED blame for inflation equally upon the "panic-buying" housewife and upon profiteers, whom he pictured as a small group of unpatriotic businessmen. What bunk! Monopoly profits in the second quarter of 1950, even before the Korean war, were 46.5 percent above the same period last year. This is the average for 321 corporations. Since the Korean war broke out, the commodity price index has risen 21 percent, making far more huge profits inevitable. Consumers do not force up the commodity price index, which deals with wholesale prices, though they will soon feel the effects of the price increase.

All monopoly is profiteering. This is one of the reasons behind the war drive. What is more, the President has turned the economy over to these very profiteers, to be run by them for the indefinite future.

Truman indicated in his speech

that there were a few things wrong with the law voted by Congress giving him powers to mobilize the economy for war. He failed to mention that among them was a prohibition against price control on foods unless prices reached "parity" level. This means food prices will have to go a long way before they can be controlled.

He admitted rent controls are weak, but advanced no perspective for strengthening them. And Congress adjourns in a couple of weeks. Moreover, the law requires he tie wage freeze to all price freezes. He indicated he was in no hurry to introduce general wage and price controls. He hopes thus to control wages through the labor front without having to collide with big business on price controls.

It is doubtful, however, whether the people will accept peacefully his perspective for sharp declines in living standards. They are deeply uneasy about our involvement in the Korean war, and are skeptical about war policy. Just as the workers have been battling sharply until now for higher wages, they will override their imperialist-supporting officialdoms and resist the pauperization program advanced by Truman.

EMERGENCY RALLY

FOR PEACE AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS—

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Admission: N. Y. STATE COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY

Truman—False Apostle

(Continued from Page 3)

partisan basis with the Truman Administration giving the active lead nearly all along the line, either openly or covertly. Thus, Mr. Truman, one of the most virulent Soviet haters, has in his speeches and statements provided an ideological basis for the most violent reactionaries and open warmongers; he has also taken the initiative in building up the present huge American war machine; he put through, too, the government loyalty tests in the spirit of the House Un-American Committee; he cynically ditched the fight against the Taft-Hartley law and for the civil rights program; it was the Truman Administration, too, which engineered the frame-up trials and conviction of Gene Dennis and the 10 other Communist leaders, and, also, with his phony "security" proposals, Mr. Truman has opened wide the door for outlawing the Communist Party.

In the China-Korea crisis also President Truman showed himself to be the real leader of the imperialist warmongers. When the tense situation recently came to a head with the outbreak of the Korean civil war—which was instigated by Truman's close friend, John Foster Dulles—the President, with his militaristic policies, promptly jumped out far ahead of the most blatant of the warmongers. Without bothering his head even to consult Congress, he dictatorially launched a large-scale war in Korea and he also directly intervened in the Chinese civil war by occupying Formosa. These war actions of the President won him the hearty bipartisan applause of all the reactionaries. He had once again given a militant lead to warlike Wall Street imperialism.

The characteristic of the Truman policy is that the President is carrying through his militant war program, in both its foreign and domestic aspects, under the most elaborate pretenses that he is fighting for peace and democracy. This demagoguery is used because it tends to hold hesitant masses and reluctant nations in the war camp of Wall Street, which is a most decisive consideration for American imperialism.

At this critical juncture in the life of our nation and the world, the most dangerous mass illusion is the false belief of many people that the Truman Administration is a lesser evil in the war situation, or even that it is a peace barrier protecting us from the obvious determination of the MacArthurs to throw us into a fatal Third World War.

Truman and his Government are nothing of the kind; they are leading us to war as fast as circumstances permit. If the American people, and especially the working class, are to register effectively their will for peace, they must learn the elementary lesson that it is not only the MacArthurs, Wherrys, Dulles, and their like—loud-mouthed war shouters—who want war, but that the basic political line of the Truman Administration is aggressively for war and that President Truman himself is the most powerful and effective leader in the preparation of the projected imperialist war.

Dewey

(Continued from Page 3)

trol and concentration camp bills at home.

O'Connell made it clear that in the event of passage of either of the bills this week his committee "would join with all like-minded Americans, irrespective of political viewpoint, in a great national movement for a veto."

The House already passed its version of a thought-control bill—the Wood Bill. There is also talk however, that in the interest of speed, the House may also pass the McCarran Bill and thereby avoid the delay in a joint conference.

KILGORE'S STATEMENT

Senator Kilgore, West Virginia Democrat, in a press statement yesterday tried to picture his bill for concentration camps as both more "liberal" than the McCarran Bill and as a more "effective" weapon against Communists.

Kilgore argued that the McCarran bill would damage the FBI's stoolpigeon machinery in the progressive movement. In view of the requirement of a court conviction before fines and jail sentences could be imposed on Communists who refuse to register, Kilgore said the FBI's undercover men would be exposed while giving testimony. His bill permitting roundup of persons for concentration camps without a trial would make testimony of stoolpigeons unnecessary, he argued.

Kilgore also argued that it would take at least two years of litigation to force Communists to register. He called the McCarran Bill "unconstitutional," but did not explain how his own application of the Hitler technique in America is constitutional.

President Truman Saturday vetoed a bill permitting Japanese and Koreans who had resided long in the U. S. to become citizens, on the ground that it contained a provision written in by McCarran barring any who had been Communists as far back as 10 years ago.

"We shall not adopt prohibitory and punitive statutes without being absolutely sure that the pro-

posed laws are not a greater threat than the things which they would provide protection," Truman explained in his veto message.

He added that "we already have strong laws protecting us against the naturalization of subversive persons."

Mine, Mill

(Continued from Page 2)

strated Mine-Mill's ability to fight off raiders.

In Carlsbad, N. M., after Mine-Mill lost a strike last winter, the Steel union came in to raid the local, simultaneously with the International Association Machinists. When elections were held at the three big potash operations in Carlsbad this summer, Mine-Mill trounced both IAM and Steel. Negotiations for new contracts are now in progress.

Principal convention speakers will be Harry Bridges, president of the Longshoremen's Union; Dr. Jerome Davis, professor of Education at the University of Colorado; and Joseph Selly, president of the American Communications Association.

Force Detroit Mayor to Yield

Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, Sept. 10.—The setback sustained by Mayor Albert Cobo last week when he failed to break the movement for a 20 cents an hour increase of 2,000 sanitation and garbage workers, members of the United Public Workers (Ind.) can be attributed to the unity of the workers and refusal of AFL and CIO rank and filers to cross picket lines.

Cobo agreed the lockout would be lifted if the workers signed a statement saying they didn't know they were violating the Hutchinson Act. The workers signed, no discipline or penalties were imposed and City Hall has agreed off the record to talk wages.

ALP

(Continued from Page 2)

O'Dwyer on all his fool-the-people schemes.

The state committee set as its immediate first task a state-wide telegram campaign to Sens. Ives and Lehman urging the defeat of all police state measures which now threaten the democracy of the country.

SCHUTZER RE-ELECTED

It re-elected Arthur Schutzer to his post of state executive secretary, held by him since July, 1946.

The executive committee also hit back at the Democratic O'Connell machine in Albany which for several years has disfranchised thousands of ALP voters by packing the Party's enrollment lists, thus barring nomination of ALP candidates.

"The ALP candidates will appear on the voting machines in November," Schutzer said. This was made possible by the action of the state committee which amended its Party to permit the state executive committee to fill vacancies.

Albany ALP candidates include Janet Scott, for Congress, in the 32nd District; Harriet Wolfe, leader of the Negro community, for State Senate; and Dorothy Bloom, Scott K. Gray and Nicola Rossi, for Assembly in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd A.D.'s, respectively.

MARC OUTLINES CAMPAIGN

In his report to the executive committee, Rep. Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, said that during the campaign, "We will prove that Dewey was forced on Republicans by Winthrop Aldrich, president of Chase National Bank. This represents an effort by the bankers' clique to gain absolute control of the GOP."

The nomination of Rep. Walter Lynch for governor by the Democrats, "shows how far the Democrats have travelled from FDR," he said.

"It nominated a person who voted for a loan to fascist Franco. He voted for a phony FEPC bill. On labor, he voted for the Sims bill, the administration version of Taft-Hartley," he said.

As for Sen. Lehman, who seeks another term on the Democratic ticket, Marcantonio pointed out that he is following a policy of "surrender."

"He has gone down the road of domestic fascism. He came out for concentration camps for Communists even though he knows that concentration camps for Communists will lead to camps for others. His record on civil rights and civil liberties is a disgrace to New York."

BLASTS "CHEAP OPPORTUNISM"

The ALP leader charged that Pecora was a "misleader of my people" and that he was an ardent supporter of Mussolini during the rape of Ethiopia.

"What is Impelleri crying about," asked the Laborite. "He raised his own salary, approved the fare increase twice. He says he is against bosses but at the same time has their support."

The Liberal Party's support of "Franco-Lynch and Mussolini-Pecora" proves that it is the tail to the major parties. Marcantonio emphasized. He said the Liberals would be wiped out by their "cheap opportunism."

He further charged that the press was suppressing news on the ALP especially the nomination of W. E. B. DuBois, noted Negro historian, for Senator on the ALP ticket.

Funds for the campaign he said, would be raised in nickels and dimes.

● In accepting the nomination, Ross said:

"I am proud to accept the nomination of the ALP for the office of Mayor of New York City and to associate myself with Congressman (Vito) Marcantonio, Dr. (W. E. B.) DuBois, John T. McManus and our other ALP candidates in this all-important election.

"I left the O'Dwyer Administration because of its betrayal of the people on such issues as the five-cent fare, discrimination

against Negroes in Stuyvesant Town, police brutality against Negroes and Puerto Ricans, reduced welfare standards and the surrender of the city to Big Business by placing the burden of the cost of government on the people who can least afford to carry it because of the increased cost of living imposed by the war program of the bi-partisan foreign policy of the Truman-Dulles-Dewey forces.

"The ALP will carry the fight to the people on the real issues—peace, civil liberties and a decent standard of living for all the people."

Millionaires

(Continued from Page 2)

people that they must prepare for lower living standards to bear the burden of the government's war program.

He stated that the arms budget will be doubled next year, rising from the present \$15 billion to \$30 billion, and that this will result in heavier taxes as well as a cut in social benefits.

"This will require harder work and longer hours for everybody," Truman said.

Although conceding that prices have been climbing, he warned against movements for higher wages on the oft-disproved grounds that it might lead to the "spiral of inflation."

While asserting that he would not put any ceilings on prices or wages "at this time," he added, "we will impose ceilings vigorously and promptly when the situation calls for them."

A large part of the labor movement has opposed such a freeze on the grounds that while prices will be difficult to control—especially over the long period envisaged in the Administration's war program—wages can easily be frozen to the detriment of the workers.

BIGGER TAXES

Truman also served notice that the war program "means heavier taxes for everybody." Heaviest increase will be on the workers and small business.

Though Congress has refused to enact an excess-profits tax, a 20-percent increase in taxes deducted from wage envelopes will go into effect Oct. 15. Increased taxes on business amount to next-to-nothing for large corporations but to a considerable amount on small concerns.

The President also announced sharp restrictions in instalment buying, so as to make it almost

impossible for an average worker to purchase the more expensive durable goods. The instalment restrictions were seen as a further squeeze on small firms selling durable goods directly to the consumer. Appliance stores, for example, in low or moderate income communities, will not be able to sell unless the customer can plank down at least one-third and pay off the balance in a short time.

Philly Civil

(Continued from Page 3)

Frederick Frazier; Dr. Leon J. Pinsker; Dr. Benjamin Netreba; Dr. Louis Lerman; Harry Fine, M.D.; Maurice Mersky, President, International Fur and Leather Workers Union, Local 30; Irving Pankowitz, President, IFLWU; Charles Owens, President, Local 196, IFLWU; Joseph Shafer, United Shoe Workers, CIO; Sam Di Maria, Local Organizer, Local 155 United Electrical Workers; Estella Freeman, Retail Clerks, AFL; John Holton, secretary, Good Government Committee, NAACP; Charles Wolf, president, Logan B'nai Brith; Frank Brown, president, Logan-Blvd. Zionist District; Wacław Jurszyk, Palonia Society; Mrs. Ethel Spiller, executive board, PTA; Morris Hyman, Bessarabia Friends; Sidney Freeman, president, Nature Friends of Philadelphia; Gertrude Katz, editor-in-chief, Pennsylvania News (Univ. of Penn.).

SYRACUSE, Sept. 10.—The Syracuse Herald Journal, one of upstate New York's largest daily newspapers, published an editorial Friday urging defeat of the McCarran Bill as a measure which violates constitutional rights of all citizens.

The average American manufacturing worker in 1950 produces from 4 to 5 times as much per hour as the 1900 worker.

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WILL share apartment with one or two girls, reasonable rental. Box 127, Daily Worker.

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IMMEDIATE, couple need kitchenette, apartment, Manhattan preferred, Harlem, low rent. Box 120, Daily Worker.

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For the Daily Worker: Previous day at 1 p.m. Monday's issue—Friday at 1 p.m.

For The (Weekend) Worker: Previous Tuesday at 4 p.m.

Soviet Composers Devote Great Attention to Music for Children

By E. Grosheva

MOSCOW
ANOTHER SPHERE of musical art to which Soviet composers devote affectionate attention is that of music for children. A Stalin Prize has been awarded to the composer Mikhail Krusev, who has devoted many years of enthusiastic work on writing for the young generation. Of the numerous children's productions of this composer, his talented opera Morozko enjoys special popularity with his young audiences. The Russian fairy-tale characters have been embodied in bright and melodious music, broadly following the traditions of the Russian classical opera style.

Stalin Prizes have been awarded for new songs by Boris Alexandrov, Valentin Makarov, Platon Maiboroda, Sigismund Katz and Ivan Dzerzhinsky. These are songs descriptive of scenes from Soviet life, of Nature undergoing transformation through man's labor, and of the foremost Soviet people, the heroes of Socialist fields and industry. The Soviet song has long become an important spiritual link binding Soviet people by strong ties of friendship with the peoples of the whole world.

The new songs, like many of the other new productions of Soviet music, sound a passionate call to the struggle for peace and democracy, and the rallying of all the world's progressive forces.

REALISTIC treatment of concrete modern themes accounts for the increase of the program element in instrumental music. This is borne out by the Sixth Symphony of the talented Lettish composer Janis Ivanov. The latter's creative progress was formerly impeded by the pernicious influence of formalism. In his endeavors to



break away from these influences and enter upon the true path of realistic art, Janis Ivanov turned to his country's folklore, to the melodies and rhythms of folk songs and dances with which he had been familiar since childhood. This atmosphere of folk music the composer has breathed into his new symphony which treats of the triumph of the new life in Soviet Latvia. The first part, and the least felicitous, purports to show the dismal, unhappy lot of the Lettish peasant languishing under landlord oppression and harboring dreams of freedom. This is followed in the succeeding parts of the symphony by vivid and realistically rendered scenes of the people's war of liberation against their oppressors, and the happiness and triumph of the victorious people.

THE SYMPHONY of Youth by Arthur Kapp, written in connection with the 30th anniversary of the Lenin YCL, is endowed with a delightful radiant sense of blooming youth. Arthur Kapp is Estonia's veteran composer. He is

eighty years old. This distinguished composer's symphony combines the Estonian folk style with the finest traditions of the Russian classical school. The symphony charms the listener by the entrancing freshness and sincerity of the music, the purity of its fervor which so lively associates itself in the mind of the listener with the buoyant spirit of Soviet youth, which is boldly and confidently facing the future.

The symphonic poem Azov Mountain by the young composer Alexei Muravlev may undoubtedly be put down as one of the most important events in Russian Soviet music. Muravlev is a post-graduate of the Moscow Conservatory, a pupil of Yuri Shaporin. He won a prize in the spring of 1947, at the contest of young composers who attended the Festival of Democratic Youth in Prague for his pianoforte piece Russian Scherzo.

AZOV MOUNTAIN is his first big composition, on which he worked hard and long in an endeavor to achieve the utmost lucidity and concreteness of the poem's characters. Muravlev's composition has a literary program based on one of the Ural tales by the writer Bazhov, who is well known to Soviet readers. Bazhov's fairy-tale characters always have a direct bearing on reality. The large social theme of man's triumph over Nature and the rational and just employment of her gifts for the benefit of the people has been embodied by the young composer in clear-cut and expressive music, harmonious and lucid in the form and expression of its program conception. Muravlev promises to become a conspicuous figure in Soviet music, by reason of his giftedness and his unerring realistic trend, his organic ties with the traditions of the Russian musical classics.

Movie Notes

Before the shooting of Distant Journey (now in its third record-breaking week at the Stanley) started Director Alfred Radok was invited to visit the locale of the infamous Nazi concentration camp, in order to get an authentic background to his story. "That won't be necessary," Radok replied, "I spent three years at Terezin."

The startling realism is Distant Journey is reflected not only in Radok's experiences, but in the fact that many of the cast were his companions of the Ghetto. The unanimous acclamation of the press and the public to the story of Terezin as produced by Radok and the cast of Czechoslovak artists is a tribute to a job well done and brilliantly executed by people who lived through every line of the script of Distant Journey.

To commemorate the 90th year of the well known American artist Grandma Moses, the Paris Theatre announces for the fall season a twenty-five minute documentary in color of the primitive artist and her paintings, which was made with the cooperation of Grandma Moses on her farm in Eagle Bridge, New York.

This short on one of the noted contemporary art personalities in the American scene has a commentary written and narrated by Archibald MacLeish, and an original musical score by Hugh Martin. It was photographed by Erika Anderson and directed by Jerome Hill.

Described as "a portrait of the artist as an old lady," the film traces the life and work of Grandma Moses, born Anan Mary Robertson in 1860, a farmer's daughter, and one of a family of ten, who only started to paint as the age of 78.

A Falcon Films production, Grandma Moses will be distributed



ed in this country by A. F. Films, Inc.

The World Theatre announces the first American showing, Monday, Sept. 18, of Bitter Rice.

The Giuseppe De Santis picture about the women rice workers of Northern Italy, introduces the new Italian actress, Silvana Mangano, and co-stars Hollywood player, Doris Dowling, who appeared in Lost Weekend.

Victor Cassmann, seen here in Wandering Jew, and Raf Vallone have the other leading roles in the romantic drama which is set in a background of reality.

Rice workers or "mondine," out of the fields, are used in mass scenes and a few take small parts. Carlo Lizzani and Gianni Pucini wrote the scenario for Bitter Rice. Otello Martelli is the photographer. These three also collaborated with De Santis on the director's Venice Film Festival prize winner, Tragic Hunt.

Exteriors for the picture were filmed in the rice fields. Interiors in the workers' living quarters. No sets were used.

Traditional songs of the rice harvesters are sung by women in the fields, under the musical direction of Goffredo Petrassi.

Dino de Lauretis produced Bitter Rice for Lux Film. The Italian picture is shown here with English titles by Clare Catalano.

RADIO

12:00-WNYC-Luncheon Music
WABC-News Reports; Skitch Henderson
WOR-Kate Smith
WJZ-Luncheon Club
WGBS-Wendy Warren
WQXR-News; Luncheon Concert
2:15-WGBS-Aunt Jenny
WABC-Dave Garroway
12:30-WABC-News; Luncheon at Sardi's
WGBS-Helen Trent
WJZ-Herb Sheldon Show
2:45-WGBS-Our Gai Sunday
1:00-WABC-Mary Margaret McBride
WJZ-News
WGBS-Big Sister
WNYC-Music
WQXR-News; Midday Symphony
1:15-WJZ-Harry Crane
WGBS-Ma Perkins
1:30-WABC-Young Dr. Malone
WOR-The Answer Man
1:45-WABC-The Guiding Light
4:00-WABC-Double or Nothing
WOR-Ladies Fair
WJZ-Welcome to Hollywood
WGBS-Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR-News, Record Review
2:15-WABC-Perry Mason
2:30-WABC-Live Like a Millionaire
WOR-Queen for a Day
WJZ-Chance for a Lifetime
WABC-This Is Nora Drake
WNYC-Music
WQXR-Curtain at 2:30
2:45-WABC-The Brighter Day-Sketch
WQXR-Today in Music
3:00-WABC-Life Can Be Beautiful
WOR-Second Honeymoon
WJZ-Bride and Groom
WGBS-Nona From Nowhere
WQXR-Symphonic Matinee
3:15-WABC-Road of Life
WGBS-Hilltop House
3:30-WABC-Pepper Young's Family
WOR-Tello-Test
WJZ-Hannibal Cobb
WABC-House Party
3:45-WABC-Right to Happiness
3:55-WABC-Cedric Adams
4:00-WABC-Backstage Wife
WOR-Barbara Waller Show
WJZ-Norman Brokenshire
WGBS-Strike It Rich
4:15-WABC-Stella Dallas
4:30-WABC-Lorenz Jones
WOR-Dean Cameron
WJZ-Music
WABC-Treasure Bandstand
4:45-WABC-Young Widder Brown
WJZ-Pat Barnes
5:00-WABC-When a Girl Marries
WOR-Buddy Rogers Show
WJZ-Fun House
WQXR-Continental Melodies
WABC-Calen Drake

6:15-WABC-Portia Faces Life
WQXR-Scored Review
6:30-WABC-Just Plain Bill
WOR-Challenge of the Yukon
WJZ-Space Patrol
WQXR-Cocktail Time
WGBS-Hits and Misses
6:45-WABC-Front Page Farrell
EVENING
6:00-WABC-Kenneth Banghart
WGBS-Allan Jackson
WJZ-Sports
WQXR-News: Music to Remember
6:15-WABC-Sports
WOR-Bob Eason, Interviews
WJZ-Dorion St. George
6:30-WABC-News Reports
WABC-Her's Morgan
WGBS-Curt Massey
WJZ-Norman Brokenshire Show
6:45-WABC-Three Star Extra
WOR-Stan Lomax
WGBS-Lowell Thomas
7:00-WABC-One Man's Family
WJZ-Edwin Hill
WGBS-Beulah
WNYC-Masterwork Hour
WQXR-News: Keyboard Artists
7:15-WABC-News of the World
WOR-Answer Man
WJZ-News
7:30-WJZ-Lone Ranger
WABC-Don Cherry
WQXR-Jacques Fray
WABC-Variety
7:45-WABC-Bob Conalidine
WOR-A. L. Alexander, Poems
WGBS-Edward R. Murrow
8:00-WABC-The Railroad Hour
WOR-Bobby Benson
WJZ-Inner Sanctum
WGBS-Star Theatre
WQXR-News: Symphony Hall
8:30-WOR-Crime Fighters
WABC-Arthur Godfrey
WJZ-Henry Taylor News
WABC-Musical Program
9:00-WABC-Bidu Sayso
WOR-Murder by Experts
WGBS-Radio Theatre
WJZ-Bill Clifford Orch.
WQXR-Concert Hall
9:30-WOR-News Roundup
WABC-Band of America
WJZ-Music
WQXR-Music Quiz
10:00-WJZ-United Nations Series
WABC-Night Beat
WGBS-My Friend Irma
WQXR-Night in Latin America
WOR-Frank Edwards
10:30-WABC-Bob Hawk
WABC-Piano Music
WOR-Maurice Tobin
WQXR-Brief Classics

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Poems on Parting

By Dalton Trumbo

FOR NIKOLA, ELEVEN

Your great-great-grandfather was a proprietor of human beings: He knew damned well that slaves could never be citizens, And the Supreme Court, in rich judicial prose, Agreed with him in the case of a man named Dred Scott.

Your great-great-grandfather oiled his gun, put on a gray uniform, Mounted his horse, and rode with the armies of the Confederacy. And with him rode the majority decision of the Supreme Court, And when he was killed the Court's decision died with him.

He cherished a handful of judges more than the Constitution. The honorable justices were snugly a-bed the night he died, Not one of them stirred in his slumber, and no one ever asked How it chanced that Court was defended exclusively by traitors.

From this your father concludes that if he must draw the gun, It will not defend a Court in which the mere accident of death Reverses the conscience of mankind—but rather the Constitution, Which changes only by majority decision of the whole people.

FOR CHRISTOPHER, NINE

"Sing me a song," said my dreaming son,
"Of the heroes I shall meet;
Of the chivalrous and the clean of heart
Who shall guide my searching feet."

Morgan and Truman and Johnson, I sang,
High Commissioner John J. McCloy
Of Cravath, deGersdorff, Swaine and Wood—
Heroes a-plenty for one little boy.

"Sing me a song," said my dreaming son,
"Of the wise men I shall trust;
Of Ulysses and Merlin and brave Roland
And Lancelot pure of lust."

General Draper of Dillon and Read,
Batton, Barton, Durstine and Fish,
J. Walter Thompson, Pierce, Fenner and Beane—
How many more, little son, could you wish?

"Sing me a song," said my dreaming son,

"Of the brave days you have known;
And how it shall be for a boy like me
When the miracle comes—and I'm grown."

American Cyanamid, Winchester Arms,
Remington Rand and Dow and duPont;
Atlas, Monsanto, American Casket—
What more, little son, could a little boy want?

(Reprinted from Masses & Mainstream.)

IF MY HANDS HAVE POWER

By Aaron Kramer

My parents taught me many useful things,
but how to nest in towers they did not teach me;
so it is their fault that whatever sings,
whatever sobs, will find a way to reach me.

Blame them, if the North Star is not so near
as sickroom windows, hungry children's eyes;
blame them, if in the midnight storm I hear
a curse more loud than cloudsongs in the skies.

My parents taught me many useful things,
but how to fly they did not lecture me.
Being no birds, how could they give me wings?
Bound to the earth, how could they cut me free?

But blame them, tyrants, if my hands have power
to tear down, stone by stone, your mightiest tower!

SADLER'S WELLS BALLET OPENS AT THE MET

The Sadler's Wells Ballet, making its second appearance in America, has opened a three-week engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House. The company presented here by the Convent Garden Opera Trust in association with the Arts Council of Great Britain under the management of S. Hurrok, will perform nine works, four of which will be done here by Sadler's Wells for the first time.

Tuesday's program will consist of Piotr Ilich Tchaikovsky's *Le Lac des Cygnes*, the four-act version which Nicolai Sergueeff has reproduced from the original choreography of Marius Petipa and Lev Ivanov, and for which Leslei Hurry has designed the costumes and the scenery. Margot Fonteyn, heading the company of sixty-five dancers directed by Ninette de Valois, will be seen in the title role of the Swan Queen. Michael Somes will dance the part of Prince Siegfried.

Le Lac des Cygnes will be repeated on Wednesday.

The full length *The Sleeping Beauty* in a prologue and three acts, with music by Tchaikovsky, will have its first presentation of this season on Thursday evening Sept. 14. It too has been recreated by Nicolai Sergueeff from the original Petipa choreography, and Olier Messel has provided the costumes and scenery.



Hemingway's New Novel 'Across The River and Into the Trees'

ACROSS THE RIVER AND INTO THE TREES, by Ernest Hemingway. Scribners. New York. 308 pp. \$3.

By Robert Friedman

ERNEST HEMINGWAY's new novel, *Across the River and Into the Trees*, is a curious book. For this mawkish story of the love of a 50-plus American Colonel for a beautiful 19-year old Italian Countess spasmodically erupts into a violently bitter condemnation of the Anglo-American high command during the last war.

Col. Richard Cantwell, for a short span a brigadier general, is in the Venice he loves with the beautiful young Renata, whom he adores. The war in Italy is over. But Col. Cantwell is very ill, and is going to die.

The conversations between the two strangely-paired people, Cantwell, a rugged character in the Hemingway tradition, and the Countess, an idealized doll, wend their desultory way through the book.

The pair frequently say, "I love you." Hemingway lists by name every wine they order. And one feels that the author himself was as tired of all this as the reader is.

ACROSS THE RIVER and Into the Trees comes alive only when the author diverts his Colonel from his repetitious romancing to some heartfelt judgements on the war that is passed and the war that may come.

These views of the Colonel (or of Hemingway?) come with explosive force. They push their way into their perfunctory love scenes so that even in bed, whether the Countess is sleeping or awake, we find the Colonel speaking with savage contempt of the "military politicians of the rear" of the supreme headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, and of the "Benny Meyers of the ground forces," the officers who "split" with the profiteering manufacturers of inferior war material.

He has the Countess ask the unlikely question, "Why aren't you President?" so that Cantwell can offer the savage commentary:

"Me President? I served in the



Afro-Cuban Dance Frolic to Aid Harlem Quarterly

Lita Velez, dancer, will be the featured attraction at the Afro-Cuban Dance Frolic Saturday, Sept. 16 at 702 St. Nicholas Ave.

Miss Velez, who has danced for Salmaggy Opera Company, will do some of her original specialties for the interracial gathering. Accompanying Miss Velez will be an Afro-Cuban Combo. Refreshments will be served and social dancing will go on after the show. The affair is a benefit for Harlem Quarterly, an independent, non-partisan literary magazine.

STAGE NOTE

Marthe Errolle has been signed by producer Franz Steininger for the role of Desiree Artot, the feminine lead in *The Lady from Paris* the musical based on the life and melodies of Tchaikovsky which opens its pre-Broadway engagement in Philadelphia on Sept. 25, and will arrive on Broadway late in November.

DEVIL FLESH
THE FACTS OF LOVE
IRVING PL. (Nov 14) ST 6R 5 0975



Montana National Guard when I was sixteen. But I never wore a bow tie in my life, and I am not, nor ever have been, an unsuccessful haberdasher. I have none of the qualifications for the Presidency. I couldn't even head the opposition even though I don't have to sit on telephone books to have my picture taken. Nor am I a no-fight general. Hell, I never even was at SHAEF. I couldn't even be an elder statesman. I'm not old enough. Now we are governed by the dregs. We are governed by what you find in the bottom of dead beer glasses that whores have dunked their cigarettes in. The place has not even been swept out yet and they have an amateur pianist beating on the box."

The "five and ten and twenty-percenters"; the "political generals," Eisenhower and Bedell

Smith—they too are raked by the same scorn.

CONCERNING THE future, another question is asked, and Cantwell answers it. "How do you feel about the Russians, if it is not indiscreet to ask," an Italian waiter wants to know.

And Cantwell replies: "They are our potential enemy. So as a soldier, I am prepared to fight them. But I like them very much and I have never known finer people nor people more as we are."

So what does it all add up to? That there is a deep unease in Hemingway's mind is evident. His disgust with the Big Brass and the politicians who run America sears the pages of his novel.

It is clear, however, that these feelings are manifested in a nihilistic fashion, that they reach no conclusions, that they represent no rounded approach to the central problem of our time.

Across the River and Into the Trees is no novel, to be sure. The love of Richard and Renata, upon which most reviewers will fix their eyes, is an empty business, right out of the slick magazines.

The acid commentaries, some of which we have quoted, seem to bear little connection to the story itself, do not even add substance to the character of Col. Cantwell himself, who is complex and elusive only because Hemingway never bothers to shape him.

Yet it is these references to the conduct of the war which lend to this latest Hemingway novel the only vitality and reality it possesses.

'Peace in the World'; You Can't Sing That!

"If you're scared of the atom, here's what you gotta do—

"You gotta gather all the people in the world with you. . . ."

So run the lyrics of the "talking blues" song, "Old Man Atom." It was written five years ago by Vern Partlow, Los Angeles reporter. The other day the recordings were withdrawn by RCA-Victor and Columbia records.

"But the atom's international in spite of hysteria.

"It flourishes in Utah as well as Siberia."

Partlow sang his chant off and on at newspapermen's parties during the years when the United States and United Nations were talking about international control of the A-bomb and world peace.

"The question is this, when you boil it down.

"To be or not to be, that is the question."

Sam Hinton, a folk singer, heard the song one night. He liked it and made a recording for a small company. The recording caught on with the public. The big companies fought for a chance to make records of it. "Old Man Atom" made the first six in *Billboard's* disc jockey popularity poll.

"The answer to it all ain't military datum.

"Like who gets there fastest with the mostest atoms."

Then came the Korean civil war and the hue and cry against the Stockholm peace petitions. A Hearst scandal-sheet in New York claimed the five year old song followed the Stockholm line. The Joint Committee Against Communism in New York demanded that it be banned.

"No! The people of the world must decide their fate.

"They got to get together or—disintegrate."

Partlow said he was amazed at the subsequent action of the recording companies. "One hysterical and inaccurate newspaper account, and the companies fear to handle a song they had praised highly," was his comment.

And the disc jockeys continue to get requests for the song, with its last two lines:

"So listen, folks—here is my thesis,

"Peace in the world or the world in pieces."

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GIANTS KAYO NEWK 6-4, PHILS LOSE TOO

Brooks Still Trail NL Leaders by 6½

In a game twice held up by showers and which was finished in a torrent of rain, the New York Giants once more humiliated the Brooklyn Dodgers at the Polo Grounds yesterday, defeating them, 6 to 4 and keeping them 6½ games behind the Philadelphia Phillies in the National League race.

Beware Lippy's 'Sucker Deals'

By United Press

Lippy Leo Durocher of the New York Giants is likely to haul down both the first and second prize for the best baseball deals of 1950.

He seems to have had the better of the large-scale winter deal with the Boston Braves and his bargain-counter purchase of Pitcher Jim Hearn from the St. Louis Cardinals scrap-heap far exceeded in results any other deal engineered after the season opened.

Hearn swapped uniforms in a \$10,000 waiver price deal shortly after the all-star game, and promptly began a spectacular pitching spree that put the giants on a rampage. The Cards, meanwhile, hit the skids, but good.

Leo is the new demon dealer of the majors, and from now on he'll be a marked man when the magnates are talking trade. The word is out to beware the Lip and his "sucker deals." They look terrible when he makes 'em, but Leo winds up with the last laugh.

He admits that the hitting of Sid Gordon, whom he traded to Boston last winter, would have the Giants in first place right now, but slugging Sidney had to go or it wouldn't have been a deal in the first place. And Leo got what he wanted most—the second base combination of Al Dark and Eddie Stanky. He pined for double plays, and double plays he got. The Giants are leading the league in that vital maneuver.

It took a while for the Lip's new Giants to get going, but Hearn's arrival signalled the start of a drive that brought grudging admiration from the two managers, who expected to slug it out for the pennant.

"Leo has got as tough a club as there is in the league right now," said Eddie Sawyer of the Philadelphia Phillies, on his last trip in.

"The best pitching in the league," said Burt Shotton of Brooklyn. "I wish we had it."

Hearn was strictly a bull-pen pitcher with the Cardinals with a 6-1 record and no future, but Leo needed a flinger and put up the waiver price with the attitude that "it's only money."

The giants kept Brooklyn from gaining on the Phillies, who dropped a five-inning game to Boston.

Don Newcombe, making his first start since his big chore of pitching both ends of a double header in Philadelphia last Wednesday, was the loser and he was hit maddeningly in the four innings he worked.

Monte Irvin, Wes Westrum and Bobby Thomson getting theirs in the fourth to send Newcombe early.

A three run first inning rally put the Giants ahead permanently. Whitey Lockman walked, and Mueller doubled him home and Irvin followed with his homer.

The Dodgers picked up a pair in the second, on Bobby Morgan's homer, but thereafter Larry Jansen pitched with more caution in winning his 16th game of the year and his third over the Dodgers, who in the past have been tough for him to beat. An error by Eddie Stanky set up an unearned run which Pee-wee Reese drove home with a single in the fifth and Gil Hodges wound up the day's scoring with a prodigious homer, his 25th of the year in the Dodger ninth.

It was the end of a six-game winning streak for Newcombe, who rarely has been hit harder. For Jansen, the victory was notable because it gave him more wins already than he won during the entire 1949 season.

Rain Stops It As Braves Win

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10 (UP).—Rain and big John Sain put a damper on the pennant chase of the Philadelphia Phillies today when a deluge ended play in the sixth inning to give the Boston Braves a 3-1 victory over the league leaders.

Actually, the Phils trailed 3-2 when a miniature cloudburst flooded Shibe Park to wash out the contest and a home run by rookie Jack Mayo, who slammed the ball high up on the right field light standard as the second batter of the inning.

Gran Hamner followed Mayor's first homer of the season with a

SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE
St. Louis 100 000 100-2 5 1
Cleveland 000 000 100-1 8 3
Overmire (6-11) and Moss; Feller (13-11) and Hegan, Murray (8).

(1st game)
New York 012 001 013-8 12 0
Washington 000 001 000-1 4 1
Raschi, Ferrick (8) and Berra; Hudson, Harris (8) and Grasso. Winning pitcher, Raschi (19-8); Losing pitcher, Hudson (12-13). Home runs—DiMaggio (3-25th, 26th and 27th).

(1st game, 12 innings)
Detroit 000 000 000 001-1 9 0
Chicago 000 000 000 000-0 7 1
Newhouse (14-9) and Ginsberg; Gumpert (5-10) and Masi.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
(1st game)
Chicago 001 011 200-5 13 3
Cincinnati 001 700 22x-12 13 1
Schmitz, Vandermeer (4), Minner (7) and Sawatski; Wehmeier, Erautt (7) and Howell. Winning pitcher, Wehmeier (10-17); Losing pitcher, Schmitz (9-14).

(Called at the end of five innings, rain and wet grounds)
Boston 022 01-3 2 0
Philadelphia 000 01-1 5 2
Sain* (18-12) and Cooper; Church (8-4) and Seminick.

Brooklyn 020 010 001-4 7 0
New York 301 200 00x-6 8 1
Newcombe, Van Cuyk (5), Hatten (8) and Edwards; Jansen (16-11) and Westrum. Losing pitcher, Newcombe (17-9). Home runs—Irvin (12th), Morgan (7th), Westrum (21st), Thomson (18th), Hodges (25th).

(1st game - 10 innings)
Pittsburgh 001 000 301 0-5 10 0
St. Louis 000 100 004 1-6 14 1
Chambers, Barrett (10) and McCullough, Mueller (10); Munger, Staley (7), Papai (8), Wilks (10) and Rice. Winning pitcher, Wilks (1-0); Losing pitcher, Barrett (1-2). Home run—Musial (25th).

single, and represented the tying run on base when time was called. Mayo's home run and Hamner's single were lost when the score reverted to the 3-1 count of the fifth inning when the umpires called it off after a delay of one hour and 52 minutes.

The finish was reminiscent of the Phils' game at Pittsburgh last July 7, when Eddie Waitkus hit a home run with one on in the seventh. Rain cut short that game and the score reverted to a 2-1, six inning Pittsburgh triumph.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo

About That Fight . . .

IF THINGS IN the fight game were not what they are, the question as to who would've won Friday's Pep-Saddler sizzler would remain just that, a question, a provocative debate for the addicts, but things being what they are, and the commercial boxing business being what it is, there will be a fourth February fight between the two great featherweights.

I am sorry it will be that way. I am sorry no matter who wins that one. Willie Pep, one of the greatest of the great, surely one of the two greatest fighters I've ever followed through the years, ranking with Ray Robinson as a truly incomparable artist, is going backwards with each fight he makes.

It may seem like a contradiction to say that, and yet, at the same time, say that I think Willie would've beaten Saddler the other night. I believe he would have. Truly, I've a strong feeling he could've stopped Saddler with another three rounds of the little packages of crisp clean combinations which were beginning to make Sandy flounder bowlegged at times, on other occasions holding onto the ropes with one hand for support. But whether Willie could've kayoed Sandy or not, it was my opinion from my perch under the ropes that Willie was in complete control again, and surely capable of doing no worse than piling up a comfortable decision. He already had five of the seven rounds at the time of the unfortunate business up against the ropes ending the seventh stanza when Sandy wrenched Pep's shoulder out of its socket. By capturing another three rounds, Willie would've assured himself of a decision in the 15-round affair, and I don't think anyone at the Stadium Friday night would doubt that the way Willie was going he was capable of staying in high gear through the 10th round and from there on employ all of the delaying tricks and tactics required to keep out of harm's way until the end.

AT LEAST THAT'S how I saw it. Others in the ballpark might have thought otherwise, although I encountered blessedly few at the fight's end who were not convinced Pep could've repeated his miraculous trick of February, 1949. They might point to the fact that Sandy had his best round of the night in the seventh, pressing Pep, hitting him with his first concentrated barrage to the midsection, forcing Willie to move and jab and clinch with a haste he had not employed in the fourth, fifth and six rounds when Pep had 39,000 Stadiumites breathless with wonder at his incredible magic, moving in and out of Saddler with delicate daring, making him miss and then threadneedling pin-point jabs and sudden stinging combination crosses which had Saddler as frantically helpless as he had been throughout their second fight.

Except that this time Willie was punching more freely than he did last time, there was an even greater consistency to his incredibly quick forays, tactics which to me, at least, confirmed my pre-fight impression that Willie would not be unkind of his own chances of scoring a kayo when an accumulation of such counter offensives had reduced Saddler to the point where Willie could later on risk going in and all-out with one explosive sustained barrage to end it all.

There are enough knockouts on Willie's record to attest to his own crisp punching power if you don't want to take this corner's word for it. There are enough unfortunates around who can vouch, first hand, that Willie, when he didn't feel like working too long of an evening in his usual bored, drowsily nonchalant, could send you kicking with a suddenly awakened rapier-like explosion.

So don't poo-poo the prospect of Pep dropping Saddler a little later on last Friday night. I've studied Pep's pattern long enough to feel sure that's exactly what he had in mind last week, that he was working on it in short careful stages, as he had to against the dangerous likes of Saddler. And I know that Willie knew every minute longer than absolutely necessary that he hung around in there with Sandy was a minute fraught with danger. Such as that third round, for example, when Pep caught a whistling left hook high on the temple, too high to do the job, but a punch packing enough TNT to dump him unceremoniously on the canvass for nine.

THAT WAS THE PUNCH, ironically enough for Saddler, that brought the very best, most brilliant out of Pep again. It served to remind Willie, who seemed to me just a mite too nonchalant and slow afoot the first two rounds, that this was a foeman against whom you mustn't move in anything but high gear, not even for one letup second. Willie must've given that hard fact plenty of thought as he rested reflectively on the ring floor, his hands cupped around his knees like a kid sheepishly sitting in front of a campfire long after his bedtime.

Because when Willie hopped up again at nine, he really hopped. And he really moved, and really stabbed. From then on he didn't stop moving, in, out, three left jabs, a quick circle to Saddler's right, a feint with the left hand but the rapier right needling its way through Saddler's gloves to the point of his jaw. Yes, from then on Willie boxed, and punched and stabbed and circled through the next three rounds like an artist painting an audaciously perfect picture. And what had 39,000 fans bound up in a tension thick as fog was the fact that Willie was doing this under constant terrible pressure, not a second to relax, the great and deadly Saddler tearing and ripping to get on top of Willie, straining to reach him again with a punch that would knock the pest loose from its wings. It was last February all over again, a sight that none will ever forget, seven rounds of boxing which, though cut short with painful suddenness, left everyone filled with an appreciation to last a lifetime.

Yes, it was like last February. With one exception. And this is the note I want to close on in getting back to the thesis of my second paragraph. Willie unquestionably was a half-step slower than he was last time. And he may be a half-step slower next time. I wish he'd hang 'em up right now. I wish he had last year.

Crank or Not, Yanks Worry

BOSTON, Sept. 7 (UP).—Postal inspectors were to begin searching today for the author of a letter who threatened to shoot four New York Yankee baseball stars from the Fenway Park stands if they appeared here for a game with the Red Sox Sept. 30.

The pencil-written note was postmarked Hartford, Conn., and was addressed to Phil Rizzuto who received it on arrival here yesterday. Outfielder Hank Bauer,

catcher Yogi Berra and first baseman Johnny Mize also were mentioned as targets.

"If the Yankees still are in the pennant race on the last two days of the season, and you dare to show up at Fenway Park to the Red Sox. I have contrived to shoot you, Rizzuto, Bauer, Berra and Mize from the stands," the letter read in part.

Though they scoffed at the note

as the work of a "crank," three of the Yankee players left the park by the umpire's gate after Wednesday night's 11-2 defeat at the hands of the Red Sox. Mize, who said he had not seen the note, departed by the players' exit.

Only player to comment on the note was Bauer who said, "he'd better shoot good the first time because I won't be around for the second shot. I'll run like hell."